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121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 144½.

CITY ITEMS.

The Great Purifier.

Dr. J. M. Lindsey's Improved Blood-searcher, wholesale and retail, at J. M. Fulton's Drug Store, No. 67 Fifth street. I am now ready to fill all orders for this *great medicine*, made according to the directions of Dr. Lindsey himself, who I had for a time assisting me in its preparation, and from whom I purchased the right to manufacture and sell the same. If you want to be sure of a genuine article, see that the name of J. M. Fulton is on the wrapper around each bottle.

Caution.—Any one I shall hereafter detect in pirating my trade-mark I will prosecute to the full extent of the law. The suit I have already been forced to institute will, it is hoped, protect me hereafter from the misrepresentations of the unprincipled and unscrupulous. J. M. FULTON.

Samburg Wine.

This Wine is known to be the most healthy and invigorating beverage now in use. It is recommended by physicians and other professional men, and is particularly adapted to the present warm weather—keeping the stomach in a clear and healthy state. Read advertisement in another page, under the "lady plucking grape from a vine."

Speer's Samburg Wine is sold, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street.

The New Dodge.

The latest dodge that Augustus James has invented, while paying attention to old Fitzroy's daughter, is to enter his name on the income tax list as having an income of $4,000, when $400 would be nearer the mark, and pays his five per cent. on it. We would tell Augustus that it would be a cheaper and better idea if he would call at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice, and procure his lady—a fine photographic album.

Dyspepsia.

What everybody says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefited by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Inability, to go to their Druggists and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth rect.

Clearance Sale of Summer Goods.

At No. 63 Market street. To clear the way for the reception of our fall and winter goods, we are closing out our present stock of Boots, Shoes, Balmorals and Gaiters at prices than which none can better suit the purchaser. Do not forget the place, 63 Market street, South & Ross.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The oldest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 14, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. B. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

A Certain Cure.

The only *certain*, safe and effectual remedy for Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery is the medicine prepared and sold only at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street. Don't endanger your life by using worthless articles, when a sure cure is found in this.

Undine Boat Club.

A meeting of the Undine Boat Club will be held at No. 37 Fifth street, on Saturday evening, August 12, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance of the members is requested. By order of the President. B. DARLINGTON, Secretary.

Lime.

Shortlidge & Co., Bellefonte, Pa., are supplying parties with the best white wood-burnt lime offered for sale in the Pittsburgh market.

Dry Goods

At wholesale or retail. A large stock at low prices for cash. Call and examine our stock—it will pay you. C. Hanson Love & Bro., right on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Selling Cheaper.

To close out summer goods, at McClelland's Dry Goods and Shoe Emporium, Masonic Hall Building, 55 Fifth street.

Boots and Shoes,

Of superior finish, style and manufacture, at liberal reductions in price, at McClelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

Pocket Books

At Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

Card Photographs

Of everybody, at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

The Pen

Is mightier than the sword—so call at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice, and procure one of Foley's best gold pens.

Late Papers

At Pittock's.

The Tennessee Elections.

The Congressional elections in Tennessee, from the rather incomplete returns at hand, seems to have resulted in the triumph of the Administration candidates. Colonel HAWKINS has defeated EMERSON ETHERIDGE by a large majority. HORACE MAYNARD is certainly elected from the Knoxville district. N. G. TAYLOR, of Upper East Tennessee, and Dr. LEFTWICH, of Memphis, who are reported good Union men, are also elected. The Opposition have WM. B. CAMPBELL, of Nashville; D. C. THOMAS, from Clarksville, and ASA FAULKNER, from the Chattanooga district. The known disloyalty of some of these may result in Congress throwing out the entire delegation.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—A case is being prepared for trial before the United States Court to determine whether slaves are not entitled to compensation who were held to service after the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect. The plaintiff will be a negro formerly belonging to JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who remained on the plantation until LEE'S surrender, notwithstanding the fact that he had frequent opportunities to leave. Mr. BOTTS is determined to contest the claim. As it will establish a precedent for all the freedmen the case will attract unusual attention.

REVIVAL OF SOUTHERN TRADE.—The Boston *Traveller* remarks that "Notwithstanding all the reports of general destitution, of the indolence of the blacks and ugliness of the whites, which come to us from the South, it is evident that many people there are up and doing. Large supplies of cotton and tobacco are coming forward to the North and in process of shipment to England, and the planters are beginning to large quantities of merchandize being sent from the North to the Southern ports, a million of dollars a week in gold is being taken out there by the cotton and tobacco buyers, who are perambulating the interior and making purchases of the planters.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The steamer Saladin brings news from the River Platte to the 20th of June, giving an account of a severe naval engagement between the Brazilian fleet and Paraguayan steamers and floating batteries, which took place on the 11th of June, at Riachuelo, just below Corrientes, and on the river Parana. Great bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter was fearful. The victory was claimed by the Brazilians. The Paraguayan fleet has been captured by the Brazilian brigantine, which has been captured by the Paraguayans. It is said they put the entire Brazilian garrison to death.

INCREASED EMIGERATION.—Late foreign papers show that the rush of emigrants to this country from the North of Europe is setting in with more than usual vehemence. Fifteen thousand Polish exiles are making arrangements with the swiss guvernment for transportation to the free lands of the States. From Norway the exodus of the most valuable part of the population is so great as to excite the fears of the authorities, who are endeavoring to check it.

ANOTHER CABLE ENTERPRISE.—It is given out that a company has been organized in New York to construct a telegraphic cable from the Capes of Florida to the island of Cuba, connecting with Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Brazil and Panama. The surveys for the Florida line are complete. Good men are said to be in the enterprise.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1865. NO. 283.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Disbandment of the Army.

Members of Veteran Reserve Corps not Entitled to Bounty.

Appointments by the President

WASHINGTON, August 11.

Disbandment of the Army.

An idea of the rapidity with which the army is being disbanded, may be formed from the fact that since the 3d instant, the War Department has ordered upwards of sixty regiments and batteries to be mustered out of the service. In the list are the following:

Illinois—76th, 91st, 17th and 12th Infantry; Company L 2d Artillery, and of the 76th infantry remaining in service, transferred to the 37th, Indiana 8th, and 17th mounted; 18th, 69th, 144th, 147th, 15th, 154th and 155th infantry. Iowa 19th, 20th, 27th and 35th infantry; 3d, 4th and 8th cavalry, and men of the 19th and 29th, remaining in service, transferred to the 29th infantry. Missouri 33d, 40th, 49th and 56th Infantry. Minnesota 7th infantry. Michigan 2d cavalry. Ohio 83d, 114 and 188d infantry; 7th, 8th and 14th, batteries; 3d Cavalry; men of the 83d and 114th infantry, remaining in service, transferred to the 18th. These transfers revives the organization of the 48th Wisconsin, 83d and 51st Pennsylvania, 23d and 51st Pennsylvania, 189th infantry and 7th cavalry.

The Second Comptroller has decided that men re-enlisting in

The Veteran Reserve Corps

Are not entitled to the three hundred dollars Government bounty paid to three-year enlisted men in active service.

Railroad communication between Washington and Lynchburg will be re-established on Monday.

The First National Bank, Stillwater, Wisconsin, capital $50,000, and the First National Bank of Marshall, Michigan, capital $100,000, were established to-day.

The following appointments were made to-day by the President: Samuel D. Houston, receiver of public moneys, at Jackson City, Kansas; Wm. C. Dixon, U. S. Marshal for Georgia; Daniel Orton, Surveyor of Customs; at Mexico, J. O. Henry; W. Briggs, regular Land Office at Versailles, California; Alonzo G. Mayres, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Missouri.

AWFUL DISASTER!

COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE

STEAMERS PEWABIC AND METEOR

Pewabic, with 200 Passengers, Sinks in Five Minutes.

More than One Hundred Lost.

PARTIAL LIST OF PASSENGERS.

DETROIT, August 11.—A collision between the Pewabic and Meteor occurred at half past eight o'clock Wednesday evening, six miles from shore. The Pewable was struck on her port bow just aft the pilot house, and sunk in three or four minutes. The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time of the accident it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals, and the Pewable had so to pass, but the Meteor, for some as yet unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the Pewabic. A number were killed by the crashing timbers, and a large number on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sunk. Life boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck. The Pewabic had on board five or two hundred passengers were on board.

Of those on board the Pewable the number of seventy-five passengers and twenty-two of the crew are saved. The lowest list of lost cannot be correctly ascertained yet, but it will be near one hundred. The Meteor remained near the scene of disaster till morning in the hope of picking up any floating bodies, but nothing was seen of the wreck, but none were found. The propellor Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the Meteor and brought to this city. The Meteor was but slightly injured, and continued her trip.

The following named passengers are known to be lost: Miss F. Hossmer, Houghton; Mr. Frank Ryder, Houghton; Miss Keller, Tiffin, Ohio; Calvin M. Wright, Detroit; Mrs. William Welles, Ann Arbor; wife and four children of Edward Levan, Canada East; wife, son, and daughter, of Henry Mitchell, Lake Superior; Lewis James, Rockville, Miss.; Hannah Kelley, Illinois; Wm. Attrell, Cleveland; Miss Julia Ramsey, Tiffin, Ohio; Mrs. Hall and two children, Cuppers Harbor; W. O'Neil, Cleveland; Miss Julia Hall, Cleveland; Miss Hannah Boyle, Massachusetts; James Connolly, Eagle Harbor; H. A. Brauer, Canada West; W. McClenn, Canada; Henry Knight, Illinois; Theo. G. Lyster, Detroit, Wm. E. Hall, Copper Harbor; W. C. Lewis, Detroit; D. Close, Canada West Hebron, N. Y.; John Brennan, Cleveland; James Rose, Cleveland; Thomas Blair, Cleveland; Andrew Flowers, Cleveland; Michael Sullivan, Cleveland; Thomas Fitzgerald, Philadelphia; Wm. Reid, Cleveland; Charles Hunt, Toronto; Wm. Keating, John Buyart, Ontonagon, and H. C. Parks, wife, and two children; Capt. Wm Cousin, Houghton H. Russell Memphis; S. M. Rumsey, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. C. M. Wright, Detroit; Dr. S. M. Douglass, daughter and two sons, Ann Arbor; J. W. Cherry and wife, Delaware; J. W. Warner, wife and daughter, Troy; and the crews, Saved Capt. Geo. McKay, Cleveland; 1st mate Geo. Cleveland, Cleveland; 2d mate Frank Drago, Cleveland; clerk, Charles Mack, Detroit; chief engineer, Wm Kennedy, Cleveland; Steward, Jno. Lynch Detroit; Porter, Jno Mooney, Cleveland; 2nd Porter, Jno. Miller, Cleveland; Deck Steward, Jno Kelley; wheelsman, Ed. Mooney, Cleveland.

THE PHOENIX BANK DEFALCATION.

New and Interesting Developments.

The Arrest of the Guilty Parties

SUICIDE OF ONE OF THEM.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Additional developments in the Phœnix bank circulation have transpired since the arrest of Perkins. James H. Earle, bookkeeper of the bank has been arrested as an accomplice, and confessed having received $100 of the $5,000 bills which he lost in stock operations. He was taken to a Station house last night and put in a cell. This morning it was discovered that he had tied an article of his neck with a penknife, and bled to death. He was a widower thirty years of age, and lived in Newark, New Jersey.

Genevieve Lyons *alias* Viere Brower, a disreputable woman, and one of her friends known as Charles Brower *alias* Samuel Davis, were also arrested. It is said that Perkins became acquainted with her in a certain locality, and was in the habit of lavishing large amounts of money on her, enabling her to live in magnificent style.

Earle, at the time of his arrest, was not employed in the bank. He occupied the position of clerk with Smith, Martin & Co., bankers in Wall street. He has not been at the Phœnix bank for some months. The Cashier to-day believes the defalcation will amount to $25,000. The bank has a surplus fund of $200,000, besides the earnings of the past six months, which, apart from July dividends are considerable.

Atlantic Cable.

Arrival of the Clara Clarita.

Armor of St. Lawrence Cable Destroyed.

No Tidings of "Great Eastern."

Probable Failure of the Atlantic Cable.

BRITISH GUNBOAT SPHYNX

Weather all that could be Desired

NORTH SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, August 11.—The steam yacht Clara Clarita, has arrived having left Port Au Basque last evening. No tidings had reached that point of the Great Eastern, up to the time the Clara Clarita left. Engineer Everett, whose experience in laying the first Atlantic cable, entitles his opinion to great respect, believes the laying of the second cable is now a failure. Mr. Mackey, Telegraphic Superintendent at Cape Race is still hopeful. The expedition of the Clara Clarita is a failure, the armor of the St. Lawrence cable being entirely destroyed in many places.

HEART'S CONTENT, August 6, } via NORTH SYDNEY, August 11. }

The British gunboat Sphynx arrived here today, Sunday, at 5 P. M., under canvass, having been short of coal since Friday night. The Sphynx was left behind by the Great Eastern, and the gunboat Terrible on Thursday evening, July 27th, during a strong westerly breeze and head sea, not being able to keep up with the others. Since that time, although she steered the proper course, the Sphynx has seen nothing of the Great Eastern or Terrible. She reports the weather favorable for laying the cable, when she parted at 6:15 P. M. on the 27th ult., at which time they were in latitude 52° 47', longitude 39°.

Capt. Hamilton, of the Sphynx, says he cannot how see he could have passed the fleet without seeing them. The weather here has been all that could be desired, but it has been thick to seaward.

Tennessee Election.

REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN.

Administration Triumph.

NASHVILLE, August 11.—The *Press and Times* of this morning contain the following:—The representatives elect in the respective districts are as follows: Nos. 1, Taylor, Upper East Tennessee, almost a certainty; Horace Maynard, Knoxville district; A. S. A. Faulkner, over Stopes, in Chattanooga district; W. B. Campbell, Nashville; D. Thomas, Clarksville district; Hawkins over Etheridge, West Tennessee; Dr. Leftwick, Memphis district, and Edward Cooper, Shelbyville district. Faulkner, who we fear is defeated over Stopes, will be with Gov. Campbell and Mr. Thomas, if they get a chance to vote at all. Maynard and Hawkins can be depended on as supporters of the liberal national policy. Speed Mundy, Taylor, Dr. Leftwich is also reported to be a good Union man. The chances of the admission of our delegates are not very flattering. The *Union* says: Col. Hawkins is undoubtedly elected. His majority, as far as heard from, is 1,749.

Unemployed Soldiers and Sailors.

DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The unemployed returned soldiers and sailors marched in procession through the various streets to-day, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Employment Agency, bearing banners asking employment. They were headed by a band of music, and made a fine appearance.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 11.—In the race to-day for the three year old two mile dash, was won by the Reverend, owned by Hilton, beating three lengths. Time, 3.58. The second race of mile heats was won by the Lexington horse, Lexicon. Maldstone won the first heat. Time, 1.49½, and 1.51.

Railroad Accident—Four Persons Killed—Several Wounded.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, August 11.—The train from this place to Washington yesterday afternoon, broke through a bridge at Ashworth. One passenger car was precipitated in the chasm. Four persons were killed and several wounded.

Sailing of the U. S. Steamer Hartford.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The United States steamer Hartford, flying the flag of Rear Admiral H. H. Bell, sailed to-day for the East Indies.

FROM CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Connellsville as a Summer Resort—White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs—Health at Our Doors.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, August 9, 1865.

Thinking it might prove advantageous to some of your numerous patrons, seeking health or pleasure in the country, I have concluded to post you up a little as to the advantages of this location in that respect. This town, one of the oldest settled in the State, is situated in Fayette County, on the Youghiogheny river, in the midst of magnificent scenery, and but three hours ride by rail from your city. It holds forth every inducement to families or others seeking health or pleasure in the country during the "heated term." First as regards accommodations, we have a number of good hotels, first among which stands the "Yough House" merly kept by Mr. Smith of your city, but which has passed lately under the administration of Squire Vance an old and esteemed resident of this county, and to his already well established and affable manners and increasing attention to the comfort of his guests, earned a most enviable reputation as a landlord, and proved that although not brought up to the business regularly, still that he knows "How to keep a hotel."

Being situated amidst the mountains we enjoy healthy, bracing air, fine pure water and magnificent scenery; the drives and walks are pleasant, and horses and carriages can be had at very reasonable rates. In the village there are two mineral springs, having quite a local reputation for the cures effected by the use of their waters, the first a strong white sulphur spring being distant but two minutes, and the other a chalybeate, about a half mile. The different churches are well represented here, and in case of medical advice being required, we have several physicians of able spread and well deserved reputations for skill.

Why should Pittsburghers undertake long and expensive journeys to seek those advantages out of their own State, when they have them all, you may say, almost at their own doors? I go in for Home Protection in everything. I see by the way that your Journal is the favorite here, a large number of copies being sold daily.

"YOUGH."

What Shall be Done With the South?

A careful observer from Georgia to the Boston *Advertiser*, concludes a letter as follows: "The picture I have drawn may seem very dark, and the question will arise, 'How shall we ever get along with these people?' But I take by no means a desponding view of the case. Although all I have reported is strictly true, yet I wish it to be understood, in the first place, that what I have said applies only to seaboard and to the cotton congregating here. It is quite possible and, indeed, probable, that in other parts of this State, things are in a more favorable condition. And in the second place, even if the description applied to a majority of the people, I have no doubt, time and a judicious management of things will enable us to overcome many of the difficulties now surrounding the problem. Only we must not indulge in the delusion that at first presented itself, that civil power in these States can already, with safety, be recognised on that basis, upon which its restoration is proposed; nor in the other delusion, that all is done when a sufficient number of people have taken the oath of allegiance to elect delegates to a convention or a legislature, and a Governor and Senators and members of Congress. No judicious and thinking person will deny that taking into consideration only the safety of these people themselves, whites and blacks, it would be dangerous under present circumstances to even whisper the word peace and to put civil government in its place. It may be said that a continuation of military rule will have an irritating effect. That would be true were there no other agencies at work which must necessarily have a sobering effect. It is the necessity to work or starve. That necessity will soon come down upon the unruly spirits of this region as a terrible reality. A great many are still able to live somehow; there are some hidden resources which are not quite exhausted. But soon it will become clear to everybody that something must be done without delay; and that something will be work. I have no doubt, labor once becoming the general occupation of society—and there will always be exceptions—it will have a wonderfully soothing effect, not immediately, perhaps, for they will cast many a look behind them; but gradually and surely it will wean from the past and embark in good faith in the cause of useful activity. But until they have thus cut loose from the past, it will be a dangerous experiment to put Southern society upon its own legs."

PENSION BUREAU.—An erroneous statement in some of the public journals has led to the supposition, on the part of many who have been pensioned for the loss of a limb, that they are entitled to increased pensions, under an act passed at the last session of Congress, which is not the fact. The rates of pension for the loss of a single limb remain unchanged.

STATE ITEMS.

The postoffice at Corry nets the Government a revenue of $4,500 per year.

Gen. Selfridge, of Northampton county, declines being a candidate for Surveyor General of the State.

The sessions of the Colored People's Equal Rights Associations are presided over by John Peck, of Pittsburgh.

The workingmen of all classes held a meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, to consider measures for the reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day.

The subscriptions to the Soldiers' monument of Washington County, to be located adjacent to the county seat, within the Washington Cemetery, have reached $4,000.

Last week eighty-three thousand five hundred tons of coal were carried over the Reading Railroad, being the largest amount ever carried during the same time. The week before seventy-nine thousand tons were carried over the road.

Adjutant General Alexander L. Russell will be the Chief Marshal at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, to be held at Williamsport, in September. General E. C. Williams has been appointed General Superintendent.

At Conshocken, Pa., on Wednesday night last week, a flour and feed store was broken open and a heavy iron safe carried off by means of a horse and wagon, which the robbers had also stolen. The safe contained about $200 in money, $1,500 in mortgages and other valuable papers.

Major Wm. G. Mitchell, of Lewistown, has been promoted brevet Brigadier General, and appointed Assistant Inspector General upon Major General Hancock's staff. Colonel J. Ard Matthews, of the same place, has been promoted a Brigadier General of volunteers by brevet, the rank to date from April 2, 1865.

A little girl, aged fifteen years, has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with arson. On being taken before the magistrate she confessed the crime, and remarked that although she knew it was wrong she was utterly unable to resist the temptation to destructiveness. She started four fires in one night, the last being in her father's house. The child was sent to prison in default of $1,000 bail.

Mr. Calvin Pellett, of Paupack, Pike county, recently came to his death in a singular manner. A disease known as the "bloody murrain" had broken out among his cattle and killed several of them. He skinned one of the dead animals, using a pocket knife for the purpose. On the following day he removed from his arm, with the same knife, a splinter which annoyed him. The wound continued until the arm was twice its usual size, and quite black. The virus continued to spread throughout his system, and in a few days he died in great agony.

Last week was full of accidents in Luzerne county, as will be seen from the following list: A boy employed at Blackmax's mines, near Wilkesbarre, dropped a light into some loose powder and the explosion killed him. James McFarland fell into a shaft of the Plymouth Coal Company and was killed, on Friday. Two women were instantly killed by the upsetting of a truck on Plane No. 3 of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, a few days ago. A dwelling in Hyde Park was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday, and two small children, aged respectively 4 years, at work on the bridge over the Lehigh, was knocked off by a passing locomotive, on Thursday, and killed.

ERSONAL.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been stopping at Bedford Springs for the last week.

Maj. Gen. Sherman is spending a few days with his friends at his birth-place, in Lancaster, Ohio.

John Minor Botts is said to be engaged in writing an inside history of the rebellion. From all accounts, he ought to be successful.

Major General Burnside, since the acceptance of his resignation, has gone into business in Rhode Island, and is now living in Bristol, R. I.

The income of Edwin Forrest last year was $80,000; that of John A. Daff, of the Olympic Theatre, New York, $22,700; of J. H. McVicker, of Chicago, $14,911.

It has been reported that Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, and other capitalists of their calibre, are getting up a gigantic National Express, Telegraph and Banking Company, which is to clean out all other concerns of the kind.

General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, is expected at the Springfield Armory to complete by himself the trials of the breech-loading guns. It is supposed that the only question remaining in regard to the value of certain improvements by the inventors since the first trials.

Horace Maynard, who has just been elected to Congress from Tennessee, made the following declaration pending the canvass: "It is supposed by some that I am in favor of negro suffrage. This is not true. I am opposed to the extension of that question, and being a sovereignty of the several States according to the customary methods. They are not especially likely to do it without the aid of the general government, and to decrees which may be registered against them by a court of chancery sitting in Westminster Hall.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that Masters and Ensigns of the regular Navy, and Midshipmen serving on board any naval steamer, will hereafter be taught thoroughly the duty of steam engineery.

The acting second Comptroller has decided that to reimburse the Government for losses by soldiers for which they are liable to stoppages of pay, disbursing and accounting officers are justified in withholding any portion of money due the soldiers either as pay, bounty, or for money deposited with Paymasters on check books.

From the 3d to the 8th of August, 1865, fifty-six regiments, batteries and companies were mustered out of the service by order of the Secretary of War.

The Department of State has received information from John G. Nicolay, the recently appointed United States Consul at Paris, formerly the private secretary of the late President Lincoln, that he has arrived at his post and entered upon the duties of his office.

Latest from Aspy Bay.

Reports From Heart's Content.

Probable Failure of the Cable.

No News of the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, CAPE BRETON, 11:30 P. M., August 11.—We have nothing later from Heart's Content, than was embraced in the despatches from Sydney.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The *Herald's* special from Heart's Content, 9th inst., says: When the Sphynx was sighted in Trinity Bay, the entire cable fleet was reported as arrived and great excitement prevailed. Two steamers proceeded down the bay early in the morning to meet the Great Eastern, with a large party of prominent persons on board. Their disappointment was great. About noon the same day three guns were fired down the bay, and it was again reported the Great Eastern had arrived. The ring was occasioned by the steam sloop of war Royalist mistaking the Sphynx and Stevenson for the cable fleet. A thick fog prevailed at the time.

There are no signs of the big ship yet, and the cable people are beginning to give up all hopes of her arrival. There were thousands of visitors last week, and they are going home disappointed. Gov. Musgrove has just arrived from the Peninsula, sixty miles out at sea. The weather is now foggy, very wet, and unfavorable for the approach of the fleet.

Chief Engineer Alban C. Stimers, the designer of the light draught monitor, a class of vessels which unfortunately have seen no service, has resigned his position in the Navy, and will retire to private life. Mr. Stimers is an active young man, and will doubtless find ample employment at some of our machine shops.

The city of Boston has a population not much under 200,000, and a valuation, real and personal, of $333,149,900. Nine years ago the amount of her commercial transactions was $73,467,001, for the year 1864 it was $51,350,479. This decline in valuation is gradual through the period indicated, and does not seem to have been greatly affected by the war.

The railroad now in progress from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico is far from being completed, and the season of rain makes the common roads almost impracticable. The mails are irregular and expensive. Banditti infest the country, making travel insecure, both to money and life. The population is idle, thriftless and impoverished.

The census returns for 1860 exhibit the peculiar interest involved in the manufacture of India rubber in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, as follows: Annual product, $5,642,700; cost of labor, $794,570; male hands employed, 1,765; females hands employed, 976; cost of the material, $3,059,399; capital invested, $3,534,000.

Military Establishment at Elmira,

Order of Adjutant General Thomas.

ELMIRA, August 11.—Adjutant General Thomas while here to-day made a careful survey of the military establishment here, and ordered its immediate reduction to a peace footing. The government buildings at the barracks are to be sold, the general hospital to be given up, and the patients transferred to the hospitals in the late rebel camp. The troops here will probably be sent away, except a few necessary to guard public property. There are now no rebel prisoners here, except a few sick in the general hospitals. Large numbers of troops have been mustered out here during the last three months. The conduct of the troops while in the city has been unexceptionable. Very few disturbances have arisen, and these were promptly quelled.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Troops Sent Over B. & O. R. R.

THE REBEL EX-SENATOR HUNTER.

The Guerrilla Moseby Released.

Sale of Condemned Gov't Property.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

Troops Sent Over B. and O. Railroad.

Since the end of the war there have been sent over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad two hundred and fifty-eight thousand soldiers, over a hundred and ninety thousand of whom have gone West. Of the last a large proportion were sent down the Ohio by boat, from Parkersburg, at an average cost of three dollars per head.

H. M. T. Hunter.

Of Virginia, confined in Fort Pulaski, has applied, through influential friends, for a parole of two or three weeks, to visit his family, who are suffering under heavy domestic affliction.

The Guerrilla Moseby.

Has been released by order of the Secretary of War, on condition that he return to his home and never again come with in the limits of this department without permission of the military authorities.

Sale of Condemned Government Property.

At a sale of condemned Government property, held at Alexandria yesterday, hospital tents sold at 9½ cents per pound, common tents 7½ cents, Sibley tents 7½ cents, and shelter tents 6 cents per pound. Spades brought 8½ cents, shovels 7¾ cents camp hatchets 11½ cents pickaxes 20½ cents, and axes 23 cents. Sheets were sold for 10 cents, drawers 20 cents, and bed-sacks 40 cents each. Harness realized from $30 to $240 for single sets, and wagon-covers brought 15 cents per pound. All the other articles brought like good prices.

The Government has issued, as a public document, a pamphlet containing full lists of all soldiers buried in the numerous soldiers' burying grounds about Washington.

G. H. Pendleton had a confidential interview to-day with his colagouist, the Union candidate for Vice-President at the last election.

The Quartermaster General has issued a pamphlet containing the names and nativity of every soldier who died in hospital here during the last four years. The number of deaths which occurred during that period was nearly twenty thousand.

The Rebel Gen. Hill.

Who was released yesterday on his parole, to report to Gen. Augur this morning, has disappeared. The military are hunting for him.

The Manassas Gap Railroad

Is to be immediately repaired to Front Royal and Strasburg. The work on the Loudon and Hampton Railroad, which was suspended on the outbreak of the rebellion, is also being resumed. Railroad communication with Richmond, via Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg, will be completed, it is expected, by the middle of September next.

Robert Ridgeway.

Editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and John S. Barbour, President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, announce themselves in the Richmond papers as candidates for Congress.

Interesting from Washington.

An English Decision Repudiated.

Government Losses by the Soldiers.

CONSUL J. G. NICOLAY IN PARIS

WASHINGTON, August 11.—It is said that the Government does not assent to the doctrine of the Vice Chancellor of England as pronounced in the case of the United States against Prioleau. The British authorities have already succeeded very soon that the rebels are now or ever were a *de facto* Government, nor very likely to consent to be considered as the only Government through that imaginary concern, and being a sovereign State dealing with other states according to the customary methods. They are not especially likely to do it without the aid of the general government, although they may be registered against them by a court of chancery sitting in Westminster Hall.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that Masters and Ensigns of the regular Navy, and Midshipmen serving on board any naval steamer, will hereafter be taught thoroughly the duty of steam engineery.

The acting second Comptroller has decided that to reimburse the Government for losses by soldiers for which they are liable to stoppages of pay, disbursing and accounting officers are justified in withholding any portion of money due the soldiers either as pay, bounty, or for money deposited with Paymasters on check books.

From the 3d to the 8th of August, 1865, fifty-six regiments, batteries and companies were mustered out of the service by order of the Secretary of War.

The Department of State has received information from John G. Nicolay, the recently appointed United States Consul at Paris, formerly the private secretary of the late President Lincoln, that he has arrived at his post and entered upon the duties of his office.

Latest from Aspy Bay.

Reports From Heart's Content.

Probable Failure of the Cable.

No News of the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, CAPE BRETON, 11:30 P. M., August 11.—We have nothing later from Heart's Content, than was embraced in the despatches from Sydney.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The *Herald's* special from Heart's Content, 9th inst., says: When the Sphynx was sighted in Trinity Bay, the entire cable fleet was reported as arrived and great excitement prevailed. Two steamers proceeded down the bay early in the morning to meet the Great Eastern, with a large party of prominent persons on board. Their disappointment was great. About noon the same day three guns were fired down the bay, and it was again reported the Great Eastern had arrived. The ring was occasioned by the steam sloop of war Royalist mistaking the Sphynx and Stevenson for the cable fleet. A thick fog prevailed at the time.

There are no signs of the big ship yet, and the cable people are beginning to give up all hopes of her arrival. There were thousands of visitors last week, and they are going home disappointed. Gov. Musgrove has just arrived from the Peninsula, sixty miles out at sea. The weather is now foggy, very wet, and unfavorable for the approach of the fleet.

Chief Engineer Alban C. Stimers, the designer of the light draught monitor, a class of vessels which unfortunately have seen no service, has resigned his position in the Navy, and will retire to private life. Mr. Stimers is an active young man, and will doubtless find ample employment at some of our machine shops.

The city of Boston has a population not much under 200,000, and a valuation, real and personal, of $333,149,900. Nine years ago the amount of her commercial transactions was $73,467,001, for the year 1864 it was $51,350,479. This decline in valuation is gradual through the period indicated, and does not seem to have been greatly affected by the war.

The railroad now in progress from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico is far from being completed, and the season of rain makes the common roads almost impracticable. The mails are irregular and expensive. Banditti infest the country, making travel insecure, both to money and life. The population is idle, thriftless and impoverished.

The census returns for 1860 exhibit the peculiar interest involved in the manufacture of India rubber in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, as follows: Annual product, $5,642,700; cost of labor, $794,570; male hands employed, 1,765; females hands employed, 976; cost of the material, $3,059,399; capital invested, $3,534,000.

From Richmond.

Emigration to Virginia.

Chaplains for Colored Churches.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says: A plan for securing emigration to Virginia has been defeated by the action of landholders.

On Monday there was a gathering of the leading rebel spirits at Ashland, a place of resort for Richmond, at which addresses were delivered, and songs being tempered with the spirit of dissatisfaction were sung. Prominent among those present was the guerrilla Moseby, riding the horse of the lamented John Morgan's wick, acting as grand marshal of the occasion.

A number of Chaplains connected with regiments about to be mustered out came to Richmond to decrees which may be registered against them by a court of chancery sitting in Westminster Hall.

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Highly Interesting.

Rebel Steamer Shenandoah.

PERU IN AN UNSETTLED STATE.

Statement Relative to Gov. Corwin Denied.

The Roll of Honor.

Names of Soldiers who have Died in Defence of their Country.

Number of Bodies Interred in the National Cemeteries.

How to Detect Spurious National Notes.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Commander Geo. H. Colvocoressis, reporting to the Secretary of the Navy from Callao, July 15th, says:

The American ship North American, from Melbourne, Australia, reports having arrived at Melbourne the day after the rebel steamer Shenandoah left that port. The North American was informed that the Shenandoah took on board at that port, before leaving, twelve hundred tons of coal, and that the present first lieutenant joined her there, having left the English steamer of which he was master to do so.

Peru is reported in a very unsettled state, and Commander Colvocoressis intended to remain in that vicinity to protect American interests, in the event of a change of government.

General Robert B. Mitchell, formerly Colonel of the Second Kansas Regiment, has been made full Brigadier General in the regular army.

The *World's* special says the city is filled with Southerners. Within the past twenty-four hours more have arrived than during the past two weeks. The trains from Richmond to-day brought them from every portion of the South. They are generally citizens of prominence, on office-seeking and pardoning missions.

Secretary Seward to-day received the diplomatic corps at the State Departments, all of whom congratulated him in his renewed health and vigor. He appeared in even better health than during the three previous to the 15th of April.

It is said there will soon be a general jail delivery, by the p

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

Importance of Deliberation.

That Delays are dangerous is one of the popular maxims that gain prevalence because of their convenient form, and are liable, without close discrimination, to be perverted and abused in a thousand mischievous ways. Delays are not always dangerous. Deliberation is seldom dangerous. People who judge and act precipitately are very apt to commit great errors. "Go ahead" is a good rule, when you have first assured yourself that you are right. While doubt remains, "Hasten slowly" is a safer way. Among our "fast" American people there is considerable fretting and chafing because the pacification of the South goes on so slowly. It seems to have been expected by many that as soon as the warlike phase of the rebellion was over everything would immediately, or very soon, settle down into the quiet of an old routine; that the wheels of the old Conestoga would run in the ruts as though nothing had happened to tear up the roads or to scatter the teams. It took thirty years of hard teaching and training to prepare for the rebellion, to instil false notions of government into the popular mind of the South, to alienate their feelings from their Northern co-republicans, and to stimulate bad passions for the great collision and revolt. It took four years of hard fighting, with infinite sacrifice of life and treasures, to suppress the rebellion after it had broken out in its desperate fury. The strife embittered passions, of the most destructive character, and fanned them to a consuming intensity. To get down, from this high heat and effervescence, requires time. The wholesome processes of nature are usually slow. It is so also, with those of human nature. Four months is too short a time—and that is all we have had since the cannon roar was hushed—to restore order and amity, when men have been agitated with such a terrible hostility.

Many are in hot haste to get the rebels to voting; some that the republican institutions may dispense their benefits throughout the whole land; and some, that their suffrages may repair the broken fortunes of a party ruined by its sympathies with the rebellion. But human nature is against the experiment of haste. The machinery cannot be put into gear with a jerk. While the blood of insurrection is yet fresh on the fingers, it will show its stains on the ballot. Let them have protection. Let them repair farms and raise subsistence. Give passions time to cool, and judgment time to see the benefit of good government and order. Let the administration of the laws, meanwhile, be in trusty hands, and, all will come right in due time. Swords will grow to be less in demand than plowshares, and spears than pruning hooks; battery horses will be found in the furrow, and army wagons will be used for hauling from the fields the rich crops of corn, cotton and tobacco.

There is also some impatience of delay in reference to the emancipated negro population of the South. We see the fetters of personal bondage broken, the slave installed among free men, invested with the right of wages for his work, insured in the possession of his wife and the control of his children, encouraged in his efforts to acquire knowledge and property; but all this cannot satisfy some persons, for the short space of four months, while the ballot, of which he cannot read a letter, is not put into his unaccustomed hand. Voting is not the first thing that he needs or desires. It is not, we trust, the first thing that the country needs of him. And in this respect he differs not from the rest of us. Intelligence, industry, probity, social and personal comfort are what we need, and what he needs, to make voting at once an individual privilege and a benefit to the Republic. Delay, under the auspices and protection of the Government, to which it is solemnly pledged, until some progress is made in the attainment of qualifications for voting, will be the more likely to make it both a privilege to him and a support to the country. Precipitate haste may imperil the interests of both.

We deem the enfranchisement of the colored race to be as certain in the future as consequences follow their antecedents. We can conceive of only one cause that can disappoint these hopes, and that is haste and pertinacity in endeavors to realize them before they are ripened by the legitimate course of events.

The Lost Cable.

The indisposition to go into sackcloth on account of the cable breakage is quite general. The thing had come to be regarded in the light of a heartless speculation; and while people felt a certain interest, and desired to see the enterprise succeed, its failure is a great deal less lamented than it would be under more liberal management. The public saw that if it succeeded it would be the success of a huge monopoly, which had virtually shut out only the great operators; at least, if others, for reasons not purely speculative, used it, they must submit to extortion. Under such circumstances there have as yet been few tears shed, except, perhaps, by the stockholders, over the prospect of the failure; and should it finally prove a success, the rejoicing will be the subdued kind. Failure or success, the enterprise is almost purely English. There is another enterprise, however—the Northwestern telegraph line through Russia—which has a considerable Yankee infusion; and to this our eyes are turned—for this let us wait.

Kentucky and Tennessee.

Although the election in Tennessee was held on the 30th instant, the result is but partially known. Of the Congressmen elected, there is, at least, a good chance that one-half will be unqualified supporters of the administration. TAYLOR, in the 1st—MAYNARD, in the 2d—STOKES, in the 3d—and COOPER, in the 4th districts—all Union—are elected, and probably HAWKINS in the 8th, with a fine chance for LEFTWICH, also Union, in the 5th.

From Kentucky the returns are even less complete. They seem to authorize the belief that the Unionists have carried five of the nine Congressmen. But the Legislature, on which hangs the question of agreeing to the Anti-Slavery amendment, has almost certainly been carried by the Anti-Emancipationists.

A STATUE OF STONEWALL JACKSON is at present engaging the attention of our British cousins, who speak of him as "a great soldier and patriot." Money enough has been collected to realize a suitable statue, and the artiste, Mr. FOLEY, is at work. The committee, in reply to the question where they purpose to place the statue, remark that "this is a question to be asked hereafter in Washington rather than in London, but that anyhow the statue will be finished." It would seem that it was intended to place the statue somewhere in this country. Guess not!

IMPORTANT HOMESTEAD DECISION.—The Homestead law allows one hundred and sixty acres of $1 25 per acre land or eighty of $2 50 per acre land to each settler. An entry was made at Junction City, Kansas, on one of the reserved or alternate sections along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, but the commissioner of the General Land Office rejected the application on the ground that the tracts, not being subject to pre-emption at a less sum than $2 50 per acre, exceeded the number of acres that the party could acquire. The matter was referred to Secretary HARLAN, who has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner.

SARATOGA has the honor of being the scene of more political managing as well as gambling in general, than any other place in the country. Leading politicians meet there and "fix up things" for future conventions and other public bodies. During the present week conferences of New York politicians were held there, and we shall probably soon hear what future conventions will be expected to do.

ACCOUNTS from the South generally agree that the Northern soldiers are less humanely disposed towards the colored population than the Southern people—even the late slave owners. From their course much of the disorder and hindrances to the restoration of good feeling are owing. It is a disgraceful fact, and but for the proof we should be inclined to doubt it.

CRYSTALIZED PETROLEUM.—The inquiries which are daily made concerning this wonderful discovery, attest the interest which the few particulars that have been made known have awakened in the public mind. We understand that some of our most careful capitalists are examining the subject with the view of investing liberally in the company which has its office at McLain's Real Estate Rooms, Fourth street.

IT is understood that General JOE JOHNSTON is looking out for something to do, and would be pleased to receive the office of Presidency of some Railway Company. Here is a chance for some concern not particular about antecedents to obtain the services of an able but thoroughly beaten man.

GOT WHIPPED.—The brother-inlaw of JEFF. DAVIS was soundly whipped a short time since, in Savannah, for talking too much treason. The name of the gentleman who had the honor is not given, but he was "a little Yankee Captain."

TOO LATE.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have given notice that the high rates are but temporary. It looks now as though it would make but little difference what their rates are.

A Specimen of English Justice.

An interesting case was recently argued before the British Court of Chancery, in which the United States sought to obtain possession of thirteen hundred and fifty bales of rebel cotton shipped through the blockade after the late rebellion was ended. The cotton was in the custody of one PRIOLEAU, a member of the firm of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., of Liverpool, who were engaged in blockade running under an alleged contract with the so-called Confederate Government. It was contended on behalf of the United States that PRIOLEAU had engaged in the clandestine business with full knowledge of the fact that his principals were in rebellion, and that they had wrongfully appropriated property belonging to the plaintiffs. The defendant alleged that the cotton in question was one of a long series of shipments in behalf of the Confederates, in which he had expended a large sum of money, about twenty thousand pounds, and that the United States must stand in the position of the Confederate States—being entitled to the balance only of the proceeds after he had secured the amount of his expenses and proper charges.

The English Vice Chancellor in making his decision said that the plaintiff was entitled to the cotton, but must take it subject to all the agreements made in respect of it by the *de facto* (rebel) government. The defendant was appointed receiver and required to give security for twenty thousand pounds.

As one of the important requisites of a contract is the existence of parties able to contract, we must take this decision of the Vice Chancellor as recognizing the existence of the Confederate States as a government able to contract. Not only that: but it establishes as a principle of English justice (from which God save us!) that a legal, rightful and universally recognized government, is bound by the contracts of a wrongful and unrecognized rebellious usurpation. We think the British Chancellor, in his blind zeal in behalf of the rebel cause, overlooked a principle of law recognized as sound not only in this country but in his own as well, which is, that no one will be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong. It requires no argument to prove that the agency of PRIOLEAU, in behalf of the rebels, was in direct violation of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and that if British faith and honor mean anything, a British judge should have instantly ruled out the claims of defendant for large sums of money expended in an unlawful undertaking. The Chancellor wilfully closed his eyes to the fact that the cotton in question was shipped from this country after the rebellion had succumbed, and when all the property belonging to the so-called Confederate States was constructively and legally in the possession of the United States. He was unable to resist his desire to make an English judicial recognition of the rebellious usurpation, and to declare that its success was so complete that its contracts were binding upon every person and everywhere. There is nothing in the decision to forbid PRIOLEAU seizing any other property belonging to the United States under his alleged contract with the so-called Confederate States. This decision is of a piece with the unprincipled course of the British aristocracy towards us during the late war, and there is no reason why we should be surprised at it.

THE *Post* has at length mustered up sufficient courage to oppose unqualifiedly negro suffrage. Will it inform its readers what position it intends taking on the other and more important question of establishing a uniform rule of suffrage based upon intelligence alone?

THE trial of WIRZ, the Andersonville jailor, will not come off for a week or two yet. Witnesses are volunteering daily, and the character of the evidence is conclusive. The trial is likely to have an important bearing on the case of JEFF. DAVIS, whose brutal tool WIRZ was.

THE LATE RAINS have caused much damage to the crops throughout the Northwest, where the crops had just passed through a critical period of unfavorable weather. As a consequence prices have advanced in the principal markets, and the future is considerably unsettled.

ACCORDING to the Raleigh *Standard*, two-thirds of the National troops have been sent home, and the rest will soon follow. The State is so quiet and the prospect so cheering for good order that the hope is indulged that the old North State will shortly be able to go alone and in the right path.

SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence *Journal* says there is no property qualification in that State for a colored vote. The negro votes there on the same condition as any native born white citizen. No other State is thus liberal.

OHIO.—The Union Central State Committee met at Columbus on Thursday. The reports from all parts of the State are encouraging. The State is to be thoroughly canvassed.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A returned soldier was brutally beaten by returned ruffians, in Dubuque, a few days since.

Over forty thousand freedmen in Mississippi have made contracts with their late masters to work for fair wages.

Rear Admiral David R. Porter has been temporarily assigned as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Detail of the Navy Department.

The five public schools in Richmond in 1860, were kept up during the entire period of the rebellion.

The Richmond *Republic* says that Northern skill and capital are much needed in the South, and encourages emigration to Virginia.

Last week there were taken up for settlement under the homestead law, 8,966 acres of land at St. Peter, Minnesota.

A woman forty-nine years old, who had been married twenty-eight years, eloped from her home in Williamsburg, New York, during the temporary absence of her husband.

A calculation has been made which shows that the Government has been defrauded of eighty-five millions of dollars on the whisky tax during the last seven months—an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the national debt.

The registers of voters in Maryland held a Convention in Baltimore on Tuesday, and resolved not to enroll any man as a voter who has the general reputation of having sympathized with the rebellion.

At a pic-nic near Jersey City on Tuesday, a man named Pabst suddenly died. A wedding party attended the pic-nic, and as Pabst raised his hand as a signal for singing the ode of welcome to the bride and groom, he fell to the ground and expired.

The wife of Peyton Langley, of Fulton, Mo, dishonored him. He talked the matter over with her, when she agreed to let him kill her, if he would himself commit suicide. This strange and horrible arrangement was carried out—laughing over his wife through the floor while she lay in bed, then placing himself beside her and blowing out his own brains.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States; the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States; the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of Ohio; the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Ohio; and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masons, all meet in session the first week in September next, at Columbus, Ohio.

The recent hail storm in Wisconsin was more severe than at first reported. The storm extended through Sauk, Richland, Iowa and Crawford counties, but to what extent is not yet ascertained. There are probably 150 to 200 farms the crops of which were entirely destroyed; and in many cases, families were left entirely destitute. The probable loss will not fall short of from $300,000 to $400,000.

THE POPULATION OF THE NORTHWEST.—The rapidity with which a generation passes from the earth is well illustrated by the census of the Northwestern States in 1860, which gives the nativities of the inhabitants. In these States which had in 1840 only 4,166,525 inhabitants, we find in 1860 a population of 10,219,422, and of this number seven millions were born in the Northwest. The German population numbered about 800,000, the Irish 400,000, and other Europeans 300,000.

The number born in New York was 632,000; in New England 296,500, and in the Southern States 845,000.

A BIG THING.—It is asserted that at the last session of Congress a bill was prepared and placed in the hands of the Committee on Military Affairs which provides for an extension of the Pennsylvania Northern Central railroad to the city of Washington. The bill is adroitly drawn, and if passed would give the Northern Central company the right to extend their road not only Westward, but by a system of branches to almost any other point north that might be necessary to form an "air line" to New York.

THE BRAZILIAN EMIGRATION SCHEME.—A gentleman in Baltimore, who has recently had an interview with the Brazilian Vice-Consul at that place, is informed by that functionary that the Emperor has made no offers of donations to immigrants—that the extent of the inducements held out by the Brazilian Government is to sell unimproved lands at three dollars an acre and transport for them agricultural implements and a year's supplies free of charge. The Consul further stated that slaves were scarce in Brazil, and labor hard to obtain. There is a better chance for such of the rebels as wish to leave the country, in the offer of the Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore. They have entered into another contract with the Russian Government to work the railroad line between St. Petersburg and Moscow, and, preferring to have Americans on the work, offer very liberal wages to those who will go for a term of three years; agrees to pay for such their expenses out and back, and leave five hundred dollars for the support of each of their families during their absence. Large numbers of persons from Baltimore have accepted the terms, and will go.

THE PULPIT.

The Temptations of Business Life.

A SERMON

BY THE

Rev. William A. Snively,

OF

St. Andrews Church, Pittsburgh.

Luke 14:14: * * * "Choked with cares and riches and pleasures of *this* life."

These words are an accurate delineation of the dangers which beset us in our daily life, and of the perils which especially threaten American business men.

In the excited life of our country, and particularly in the intensified activities of its commercial aspects, the antagonism between Mammon and God is constantly made prominent; and the contest too often is *terrible*, terrible in the earnestness with which it is waged—terrible in its result.

The original idea of human life doubtless included a regular and constant employment for man in some daily avocation as the means of his livelihood, and in a perfect life this is never forgotten.

The most devoted and earnest christian is bound by the very obligations of his faith to be "diligent in business," as well as "fervent in spirit;" and as a true man he *must* throw himself into the intensified activities which make up his life.

But at the same time life proposes higher problems for us to solve than the threefold question "what shall we eat, and what we shall drink and where, withal, shall we be clothed?"

There is a more accurate conception of life than that which looks at it merely as a present work.

To grasp the fullness of its meaning we must recognize the fact that these fleeting years of time are but the schoolday of an eternal manhood, and that in the light of that fact, therefore, the interests both of the present and the future are to be cared for.

In an absolutely perfect life these two would be accomplished in perfect harmony. The greater interest would demand the greater care, while the smaller interest, occupying its appropriate place, would not be forgotten.

But man has laid hold of the machinery of human life and wrenched it from its true relations. The crush of sin has destroyed its working, and so what ought to have been the supreme interests of human life have become subordinate ones; and the mere secondary and comparatively unimportant things which belong to the present life have become supreme. And man, forgetting his immortality, forgetting the aspirations of his higher nature, forgetting his divine birth-right, and the Everlasting Rest, plods away at his earthly task as if the brief limit of Time were his life, and earth his everlasting home.

Notwithstanding this, God has set agencies at work, by which to thrust evermore upon the minds of men the remembrance of eternal things. His Church, as a permanent fact in history, is the perpetual reminder that there is an eternity for us to prepare for.

Its pulpit is ordained for the specific work of calling the minds of men away from their worldly pursuits to those Infinite Issues which are hid in the Future.

Its sacraments are the oft-repeated memorial of the sinfulness of sin, and of the price which was paid for our redemption from its power. And God's Sabbath comes to us from week to week, the silent messenger of rebuke to our worldliness, and yet at the same time the prophecy and the preparation day for a Sabbath that shall never end.

And yet, notwithstanding all these, there is a constant tendency to forgetfulness and neglect of those inalienable duties which alone can insure our permanent contentment and peace.

I do not speak this morning of the grosser forms of sin, for they are not represented here. I do not allude to the conscious and voluntary yielding to sin, to the willing adherence to courses of conduct which must ultimately destroy the soul.

There is a more insidious danger. A danger which lurks by the side of regular churchgoers; which whispers its false suggestions in homes and hearts where the atmosphere is almost distinctively christian; which lures us to think that we are doing our duty by giving the smallest possible portion of our time to God, and which makes the demands of business the excuse for neglecting our most sacred trusts.

It is this danger to which Christ alludes in the text. The seed of truth, according to the parable, has fallen upon the soil, it has taken root, it has grown up, and promises to be a fair and beautiful crop. But side by side with it are growing weeds and tares. Worldly thoughts and unsanctified ambitions and avaricious graspings are taking away the strength of the soil, growing rank and strong in the sunshine, cumbering the ground with their luxuriance, and actually by choking the good seed which was sown, so that it brings no fruit to perfection.

Every one knows that weeds grow more rapidly than flowers and grain, and that is precisely the perverted nature of human nature which Christ has given.

The good seed of the word of God, which should bring forth a plentiful harvest of pious resolves and good purposes and noble deeds, which should be rich in the deep contrition of repentance and the consolation of faith, and which should culminate in a consecrated life, are actually choked with worldly cares and riches and pleasures, and, as a consequence, bring no fruit to perfection.

Now at first sight these words—"The cares and riches of life" seem to be thrown together carelessly and without any logical connection. But, if we study them carefully, we shall find that, like all the words of Christ, they are the right words in the right place and that they contain a deeper truth which will surely reveal itself if we approach them devoutly and single-minded.

The "*cares*" of this life are simply its *anxieties*—the harrassing concern in regard to our temporal circumstances which makes our life oftentimes so oppressive and burdensome. In the case of men it usually pertains to business affairs; in the case of women, to domestic concerns. And in each and in both these "cares" of life oftentimes become so absorbing and engrossing, that they come between the heart and God, shutting out the light of Heaven from the heart, and actually taking the thought and love which belong to God and his service, and giving them all to the little round of earthly duty which pertain only to the present and which with the present must pass away.

The "*riches*" of life are its gratified ambitions. Our wealth does not consist in our money alone, but whatever we have aspired after and toiled for and won, is our riches. And the falseness of them lies in this—that while they allure us on to worship at their shrine, they seem to satisfy the cravings of the soul, and yet leave it unsatisfied, to learn the little lesson that "the world can never give the bliss for which we sigh."

"The pleasures of life" are simply the luxury of success; the revelling in our achievements whether worthy or unworthy, real or imaginary. In the corresponding passage in St. Mark, it is called the "lust of other things," and in general signifies the gratification we experience in the achievement of what we desire. We have thus three distinct facts alluded to in these terms, which if our ambitions were true and pure, would comprehend the whole of a perfect life, but which since sin has entered into the world, are the equally truthful portraiture of the false life.

When we come to apply these terms to human life they are the representatives of three classes of persons:

First—Those who are absorbed in the pursuit of wealth, and whose life is one continued anxiety in regard to business affairs, and is the absorbing power of our business life that it intrudes itself upon our most sacred hours, and bids our most imperative duties stand aside. You and I have seen men, who, in the wild frenzy of their money getting, were driving themselves through life so intensely that they had no time to give to the duties of home or society—no time for the cultivation which the day's work was over, because the brow was shaded with the care which ought never to be carried into the household, and it was not strange that they should have no time for God.

The second represents that class of men who have attained their object, and who, therefore, revel in the possession of what they have toiled for and gained. And the difficulty here is that when men have reached an assured competency, instead of addressing themselves to their religious duties in more earnestly, they seem to act as if the object of life was accomplished and its work done. No wonder, if such an idea be entertained, that duty should be neglected and God forgotten.

The third term represents those who having reached the summit of their earthly hopes, give themselves to its enjoyment, and feel themselves entitled to perfect repose, the duty after the exhaustion of half a life time of self-consuming toil.

The overtaxed energies become relaxed and unstrung, and, as the result, you often see men, who in earlier years were devoted and active Christians, taking it very easy in their religious duty later in life.

Now what has produced such a result but the choking of our better life by the weeds, and tares, and thorns, of the cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life.

These terms also delineate three epochs in the life of each individual.

The first is the period of acquisition, the time when the hopes of life are before us and its activities are around us; when we plunge earnestly into our work and bend all the energies of our being to our task.

But there can be only one supreme idea in the mind at a time, and if all our energies are given to worldly care, our duty and God will most probably be neglected or forgotten.

The second epoch is the period of possession—when the heart has reached a partial satisfaction and the thought of possession drives out the thought of God.

The third is the period of elegant leisure, which succeeds a successful business life, and in which the duties of religion are too often attended to only because, and so far as, they are genteel and respectable.

In view of this analysis, let me ask you a question or two, believing, as I do, that every one of us must fall into one or the other of these classes.

1. Do you think that your business interests would in the long run essentially suffer from the hours you devote to God and his service? Can you conceive it possible that the hour which you take from your every day business to give to God's work, is a wasted hour or a lost day? And if you should think so now then I will ask you further: When you come to strike the last balance of your life and to inscribe its record in the heaven of Eternity, do you suppose that the hours you have given to God will then be counted on the side of profit or of loss? When the world shall be drifting out forever from your reach, do you think it likely that you will then regret the faithful discharge of your duty, even if you had to neglect your business to do it?

2. Is it not probable that your achieved wealth will be more valuable to you, if you can enjoy it in the perfect assurance that during its acquisition you neglected no higher duty, and while making your fortune on earth sought at the same time to lay up for yourself treasures in heaven?

3. Can there be any real and substantial pleasure which has not God and duty for its basis? You may surround yourself with luxury and elegance, you may gratify every taste and leave no want unsatisfied; art may decorate your homes with all that is beautiful, and wealth may lay its treasures at your feet, and yet it that be a godless home, in which duty is murdered, or if you are even compelled to entertain a regret over a wasted life, will not that regret cast a shadow over your brightest joys and plant a thorn in your dying pillow?

We are surrounded by the cares, the riches, and the pleasures of life. Unless we watch with careful eye they will choke and destroy our better life. Now it becomes us, therefore, constantly to ask ourselves whether we are attending to our daily avocations in harmony with God's great plan?

It is sadly true, that oftentimes what ought to be a healthy and cheerful discipline is made a slavery to the soul; in adrudgery of the entire moral nature; a stunting of all our noblest instincts of immortality, and a persistent closing of our eyes to the eternal goodness and beauty of which are capable. And this result is brought about not so much by doing wrong things, as by a wrong way of doing things that are right in themselves. You remember in the parable, that it was the purchase of a field in one case; the buying of a yoke of oxen in another, and the marrying of a wife in the third; things all perfectly proper in themselves, which prevented those men from accepting the invitation to the supper. They did right thus at the wrong time and in the wrong way, and so "the door was shut" upon. And there is ground for us to fear, that a coming day will reveal the awful fact that our absorbing and all engrossing devotion to things which were harmless in themselves, has become harm to us by the neglect of greater things which that devotion induced.

It is not an impossible case that a man who in earlier life, as a clerk or apprentice, was faithful in religious duty and active in the work of God, has in maturer life become inactive and careless—a mere zero in the church of God. And if God required the faithful use of the *one* talent then, will he excuse the non-use of the ten talents now? Did God's cause need your influence and help when that influence was small and that help was weak, and will He not much more demand that the wider influence and the greater power with which He has blessed you, shall be consecrated to Him?

And thus the antagonism between the present and the future comes to us with insidious approaches to undermine the foundations of your better life, and the spirit of worldliness steals over us so softly that we scarcely recognize its presence until we are within its power. I would not have a single business man in this congregation be less devoted to his business than now, but I would have you go to that business with a consecrated spirit and a prayerful heart. The more deeply immersed we are in the world's concerns the more need of watchfulness and prayer; for while there is a way of attending to our secular affairs in which they will choke and destroy our better life, there is also a way to attend to them in which they shall be but stepping stones to a higher life and in which the cares of business, the wealth which industry brings and the ease which it confers may be but the brighter side of that pathway which shall lead us at last up to the smile of God.

MARRIED.

LAMBERT—HAIGH—On Thursday, August 3, 1865, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. W. J. Reid, GEORGE LAMBERT to Miss FLORENCE E., eldest daughter of Jos. P. Haigh, all of this city.

DIED.

WARDEN—Thursday evening, August 10, at seven o'clock, JOHN R. WARDEN, Esq., in the seventy-third year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Temperanceville, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, for the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

DUNSEATH & CO. No. 56 Fifth street, are agents in Pittsburgh for the American Watch Company's Watches.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
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We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced. Perfumery, Soaps, Swiss Hair and Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Indigo, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, are warranted genuine, for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.

N. McCLARAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

A SURE CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague.
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Manufactured and Sold only at
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Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
aug5-3t

RELIGIOUS.

☞ THE REV. DR. PRESTON WILL preach to-morrow, in the Episcopal Church, East Liberty. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. aug2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE--

The undersigned announces to the public that, having returned from a three years' service in the army, he has now opened

A BARBER SHOP, AT 48 SIXTH STREET, near Smithfield, and hopes the public will favor him with their custom. WILLIAM F. GROSS.
aug12-1w

$50 REWARD.

Will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of

EIGHT BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL,

Marked No. 17, taken from the Allegheny Wharf by mistake or otherwise.

R. DANNER,
aug12-3t* No. 1 St. Clair street.

MILITARY COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.—With chartered privileges, and superior advantages for an English, Classical, Commercial and Military Education, reopens September 5. For circulars, call at GRAFF'S HOUSE, Pittsburgh, or address Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President.
aug2-3taw 1m

THE FALL SESSION OF MISS HANNAH E. DAVIS'

School for Young Ladies and Misses,

Will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865, at Nos. 116 and 118 Federal street, Allegheny City. aug12-1m-23aw-was

ROOMS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS,

On the first and second floors, suitable for gentlemen, without board, within

THREE MINUTES WALK OF THE POSTOFFICE.

Inquire at No. 17 Third street. aug12-2t

THE FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING of the AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION will take place at Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of August, 1865, a general attendance of iron and steel makers and manufacturers is expected and urged. ROBERT H. LAMBORN, Secretary, 522 Walnut street, Philadelphia. aug12-4t-2aw-8&11t

CHARLES DUFFIELD'S

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

In store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,
jy28 No. 19 Smithfield street.

$100 REWARD.

LOST.

On the 15th day of June, 1865, I mailed in the postoffice, in New York City, two certificates of stock of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY for 100 shares each, (Nos. 1,856 and 1,057,) and one certificate of 50 shares, (No. 1,058,) inclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. John Fleming, Pittsburgh, Pa., which have never been received by him, and are supposed to be lost. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of said certificates.

J. WYMAN JONES,
Banker, No. 6 Broad street, New York.
August 9, 1865.—aug12-2taw-4w

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The property recently occupied by John Davis, Sr., deceased, in Collins tp., is offered for sale. It is situated between the Allegheny Valley and Citizens' Passenger Railways a short distance above Allegheny Cemetery. The property consists of about four acres, on which is a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a well of excellent water; cistern; ice and spring house conveniently located. The mansion is large, containing fifteen rooms. The out-buildings are in good order and convenient, altogether, a most desirable, healthy and commodious country seat. Apply on the premises, or to R. & J. DAVIS, No. 91 Liberty street. aug12-1w

GOLD PENS.

BLANK BOOKS.
TIME BOOKS.
CHECK BOOKS.

For sale by

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

STATIONERS, BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
aug12-1t 89 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION

Opening at

MASONIC HALL

On MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14th.

THE MURDER AND THE CATAFALQUE OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Have been produced in a series of groups of life-size statuary, for a few days only. Life-size statuary of President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, J. W. Booth, the assassin; Secretary Seward; and Payne, the would-be assassin of W. H. Seward. President Lincoln lying in state, as represented in the Catafalque. The above figures are all life-size, and a fac-similie of the original when living. Also a representation of the box at Ford's Theatre, and the position the President occupied on the night he was so basely assassinated.

All of the above figures will be on exhibition in this city, and will remain for a few days only. All lovers of their country will be highly gratified by attending.
aug12-1w JOSEPH R. HUNTER.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO CANvass for the "Life of Lincoln," by Dr. Holland, (Timothy Titcomb),—the best subscription work of the day. Forty thousand subscribers already. Terms liberal. For territory apply personally or by letter to JOHN A. EMERY, General Agent, No. 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug12-3t

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL BLOWING CYLINDERS, capable of making sufficient blast for twelve forge fires. Any person having a pair of such for sale, will please address immediately, stating price, GEO. T. CORNOG, Superintendent South Mountain Iron Company, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. aug12-10t

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Coat, Pants and Vest hands, at J. D. RAMALEY'S, 336 Liberty street. aug12-2t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER or shipping-clerk, by a young man, of liberal education, eighteen years of age, who can bring the highest testimonials. Address, W. M. J. H., Commercial Office. aug12-2t

WANTED—A MAN WITH A small capital, to purchase the right to sell and manufacture in Indiana county, Pa., the RESINING MILL now in use. Address J. C. H., Commercial Office. aug11-3t

WANTED---BOARDING AND A furnished room, by the 1st of September, for a single gentleman. Address R. H. BROWN, aug10-3t 308 Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED--AN ENERGETIC MAN in every township of Allegheny county, to sell a new patent, by which he can average from $5 to $10 per day. Address "PATENT," this office. aug9-tf

WANTED HOUSE.—WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a quiet, clean street, Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. aug5-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. jy28-daw1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,"

DEVOTED TO

Literature, General News,

AND THE

INTERESTS OF WORKING-MEN,

WILL BE ISSUED

THIS MORNING.

For sale by newsdealers, newsboys and at the office, 75 Third street. JOY & ANDREWS,
aug12-1t Publishers.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 12, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

150 GOOD SERVICEABLE MULES

Will be sold at the Fair Grounds, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1865, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Persons wishing to purchase fine, large Mules will do well to attend the sale, as many will be offered from the five lots which have been seen and pronounced fine mules.

Terms cash, United States currency.

O. CROSS,
Mules sold singly. Lieut. Colonel and Deputy Q. M. Gen.
aug12-3t

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON

MEDALS,

MOUNTED IN EIGHTEEN-KARAT GOLD,

Makes a beautiful

WATCH CHAIN,

For sale by the agents,

DUNSEATH & CO.,
aug2 56 FIFTH ST.

IMPORTANT BOOKS

Selected from the stock of

Davis, Clarke & Co.,

92 WOOD STREET.

Reynault's Chemistry, 2 vols., $5 00, half Turkey, $12.
Knapp's Technology, 2 vols., $5 00, half Turkey, $12.
The Science and Practice of Medicine, by Wm. Aitken, M. D., Pittsburg, 2 vols., $8 00, $16.
Fifty Years in the Church of Rome, edited by W. L. Alexander, D. D., 2 large vols., Illustrated, $14.
The Story of Sherman's Great March, by Major Nichols, Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman, $1 75.
Carey's Principles of Social Science, 3 vols., $9.
Wood & Bachelder's Photographic Portraiture, $3.
Lumsden's Travels in Central Asia, in one large vol., fully illustrated, $3 75.
What I Saw in the West Coast of South and North America, by H. W. Baxley, $vo., $4.
Speeches of John Bright on the American Question, $2.
Clarke Sisters' Cook Book, new and enlarged, $1 25.
Gross' Practice of Surgery, 2 large vols., new ed., $15.
Tennyson's Poems, Earringford ed., 2 vols., $5.
Matthew Arnold's Poems, new and complete, $1 25.
The Changed Cross, new and beautiful edition, $1 50.
Macjean's book for the cemetery, $1 50.
Gosling's Bee Keeping, new edition, $1.
O Mother, Dear Jerusalem, the old hymn, in origin and genuine style, edited by Wm. C. Prime, $1 50.
Muller's Science and Language, 2 vols., $6.
Crowell's History of England, 2 vols., $5.
Lord Derby's Homer's Iliad, 2 vols., $5.
Forsyth's Life of Cicero, 2 vols., $5.
A large assortment of the latest Sabbath School publications from the Presbyterian Board, Am. S. S. Union, American Tract Society, Mass. S. S. Union, Henry Hoyt, Carter, &c., &c. aug12-1t

ALL GOODS

AT LOWEST PRICES,

AT THE GREAT

EMPORIUM,

MASONIC HALL BUILDING,

55 FIFTH STREET.

McClelland's Auction
aug12

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please call and see them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
jun19-T,TAS 113 Third street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Just opened at

EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

A full assortment of

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
ENGLISH and GERMAN SOCKS,
FINE SUSPENDER

The Daily Commercial

AT REST.

"Two hands upon the breast, and labor is past."—*Russian Proverb.*

Two hands upon the breast,
And labor's done;
Two pale feet crossed in rest,
The race is won;
Two eyes with coin-weights shut,
And all tears cease;
Two lips where grief is mute
And wrath at peace.
So pray we oftentimes, mourning our lot,
God in His kindness answereth not.

Two hands to work addressed,
Aye, for His praise;
Two feet that never rest,
Walking His ways;
Two eyes that look above,
Still through all tears;
Two lips that breathe but love,
Never more fears.
So cry we afterward, low on our knees,
Pardon those erring prayers: Father, hear these.

Plate-Glass Manufacture.

The progress of the plate-glass manufacture is very instructive. Owing to the obstruction of excise regulations, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty in 1819 to 6s. per cwt., the production in 1836 was but about 7,000 feet per week. In the latter year, however, the manufacture ceased to be confined to two houses: new establishments were formed, and in 1845 the production had more than trebled, at a great reduction of price. In 1845 the excise duties on glass were abolished, and Sir R. Peel, in proposing their abolition, said: "If you leave the manufacture altogether disburdened, as in France, and Belgium, then, with your peculiar advantages of material, the command of alkali and coal, my belief is you will supply almost the whole world." And, thanks to the wisdom of that measure, freedom from fiscal regulation has opened the door to extraordinary advantages, by means of which the cost of production has been reduced to a point below that of any other country. In 1845 the savings effected by unrestricted action are no less than 80 per cent. in quantity alone, involving a corresponding decrease in the cost of furnaces, fireclay, pots, tools, labor, and also in the erection of buildings that now suffice. The cost of coal, therefore, which, in London, in 1826, exceeded 3s. 10d. on each superficial foot of glass, is now about 2d. per foot. Sand, also, which is its base, forming as it does nearly three-fifths of its composition, is now obtained near London, in boundless supplies, at 2s. 6d and upwards per ton, of a quality superior to Lynn sand formerly used at 18s per ton. The direct charge of labor, which, in 1826, exceeded 1s. 6d per foot, and, notwithstanding this enormous reduction of more than 70 per cent., the average rate of wages for skilled labor is higher by 20 per cent. than forty years ago. In 1819 two furnaces, each having a huge chimney-shaft, were required to furnish 1,000 feet per week, while at the present time two furnaces, with only one chimney-shaft, suffice for the production of 12,000 feet, with the same, if not a less consumption of fuel. Similarly, though in a less degree, grinding and polishing benches, which then finished two hundred feet each per week, now accomplish 500 feet in 700 feet, while, by judicious means, may be still further increased to 1,000 feet and upwards. By these means the weekly cost has been reduced to nearly the price of common duty-paid window glass thirty years ago; and whereas in 1819 the British make was 3,000 feet per week, sold at 20s to 25s per foot, it is now 140,000 feet selling at 2s. and upwards, according to quality. The former superior make of this country has, indeed, been greatly neglected, and this has led to a very large increase in the import of the finest fabrics of France and Belgium, so that these imports amounted in 1864 and 1865, to about 16,000 feet per week, and those countries have had a corresponding sale in foreign markets in the absence of such supplies from England; but still the exports of British plate-glass have increased about ten-fold since 1849. No manufacture of this description exists in all the eastern hemisphere, nor in the whole of America; the Japanese looking-glass still consists of costly, highly-polished steel. At home glass is largely used in slabs for flooring and underground purposes, combining as it does greater strength than the York flag, with the additional advantage of conveying light; and slabs tested at Woolwich dock-yard have been found to bear a pressure exceeding a ton weight. About twenty-five years ago a supply of such slabs was required for the purpose of flooring a palace of one of the native princes of India, but the Excise restrictions then prevailing precluded its manufacture, except at more than 30s. per foot; it could now be afforded at 3s. to 4s. The successful application of glass also to the sheathing of iron ships, as recently tested in the Royal Navy, and the consequent freedom from the incrustation inseparable from both wood and iron, indicates a new and important opening in the further progress of the trade. In fact, the true position is yet to be attained, when the resources of this country shall have stimulated that more full development of which it is susceptible, and Great Britain shall, as the author of the freedom of this industry predicted, "supply almost the whole world."—*London Times.*

The Instinct of Birds.

A parroquet and a canary occupied separate cages in the same room. The canary bird's cage was large and roomy, while the parroquet's was small and uncomfortable. One afternoon when several of the family were present, both birds being quite tame, the room doors were closed and both cages opened. On coming out, the birds at first amused themselves by hopping about on the carpet and picking up crumbs. Gradually, however, the parroquet advanced to the door of his companion's cage, entered and took possession by hopping on the perch. The alarmed canary immediately flew to the rescue and entered the cage, but not daring to attack the parroquet, and not liking its company, it came out again and endeavored by much fluttering and angry talking on the top of the cage to frighten away its more powerful adversary. Not succeeding in this, it made an expedition to the deserted cage of the parroquet, and entered it for a more particular examination. While the canary was thus engaged, the parroquet came down from its perch, and with its bill closed the door and made it fast.

The canary, not satisfied with the proposed exchange, returned and took up its position on the top of its own cage, appearing very uneasy. One of the party then opened the door of the canary bird's cage, in which the intruder was sitting with the utmost composure. The canary then flew down, entered and took up a position on the perch beside the parroquet. After a little fluttering, but no real fighting, finding it still uncomfortable, the canary resigned its cage to the parroquet, and took possession of his own deserted. After this arrangement was the contest the parroquet again descended from its perch and attempted to shut the door as before; but this time the door was wide open, and more difficult to draw to than when, as in the former instance, it was half open. After one or two ineffectual attempts to close it, he hopped out of the cage, went to the end furthest from the hinges, drew it half to, placed himself on the threshold, and finished the operation by closing it on the inside, and fastening with his bill the wire latch.

The birds passed the night in each other's cages, but on the morrow justice was done, and each was restored to its own domicil.

PARIS FASHIONS.

August Styles—Latest Reports.

Among the host of bonnets invented by the inexhaustible ingenuity of the Parisian modistes, the chapeaux empire, for economical purposes, are the adopted favorites. They are simply ornamented with a swallow, a colibri, or a bird's wing placed upon corn or upon a little verdure; as for gold and steel ornaments and spangles, they are no longer patronized. In the way of fancy hats round black chapeaux with white or blue feathers, and yellow straw with black feathers, are the most distinguishable.

An agreeable innovation is the general adoption of white, blue or green gauze veils for all descriptions of bonnets. They should be very long and thrown on one side, so as to drape gracefully, and not be turned over the bonnet, when desired to be removed while in coversation, or for greater freedom of respiration. Even with fancy hats we have seen many of these graceful veils, a yard long, worn with much advantage, particularly by youthful ladies.

Walking Dress.—Plain slate colored foulard robe. Blue silk casque open at the sides and trimmed round the edge and on the corsage with black passementerie. The small and simple bonnet is in blue crape, rouched, but without any other ornament.

Morning Dress.—Nankeen colored taffeta robe, ornamented over the seams and around the bottom of the skirt with black silk pinked silk ruching; the corsage bosques is trimmed over the seams in a corresponding manner. Rice chip bonnet ornamented with black lace and ears of Indian corn.

Dress for the Seaside.—The whole of this toilet is in light gray muslin. The skirt is drawn up, and ornamented on each width by blue silk cording, finishing with tassels. The low-cut body, as well as the ample capucin scarf, is also trimmed with blue silk cording. Pale rose colored parasol, with carved wooden handle.

Dress for a Little Boy.—All this costume is in gray jean, the long vest and the trowsers being ornamented with stripes of red worsted. The double pointed waistcoat is fastened with coral buttons. The cravat and the band around the black straw Derby hat are both in scarlet silk.

UNION MOWERS PLOWS,

SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES

Hay Elevators, &c.,

Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Nos. 121 and 122, corner of Pike and Liberty street,

my27-dawtm PITTSBURGH.

H. P. ADAMS & SON,

OIL BARREL COOPERS,

And Contractors in Staves, Lumber And Heavy Timber,

Jes-3m SALEM, OHIO.

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR

A very superior article of

WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED.

For sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,

jy21-6m 221 and 223 Liberty street.

LIME—200 barrels Best White Lime for sale by

jy8 J. B. CANFIELD

From Our First Edition of Yesterday.

The Andersonville Jailor's History.

Thief, Ingrate and Imposter.

A Louisville letter writer furnishes some facts relating to the early history of Wirz, the fiendish keeper of the Andersonville slaughter pen, of which the following are the most material: The caitiff was formerly a resident of Louisville and in the employ, fourteen years ago, of Dr. E. Caspari, a highly respected German homœopathist of this city. The Doctor at that time kept a water-cure establishment at the corner of Guthrie and Second streets. Wirz had charge of the baths, and, to some extent, of the books of the establishment, being authorized to make out and collect bills that were due. Dr. Caspari represents him as a fawning, cringing, "Uriah Heep" sort of a fellow, at this time, with a sneaking look, as if afraid to meet the scrutiny of an honest face. He did not suspect him of further dishonesty at first. But presently he found his accounts running short. Moneys that should be received, were no'. The matter was carefully investigated, and the result found to be that Wirz had for a considerable time collected bills, appropriating what he had received to his own use, and making false entries in the books, to cover up the deceit he was practicing. The Doctor taxed Wirz with the fraudulent acts. The man confessed, and with a further punishment inflicted on him, he was peremptorily dismissed from the establishment.

The fellow took his way to Mississippi, to the plantation of a former patient of Dr. Caspari at his water cure here, by the name of Marshall, and, putting on a bold face, stated that he had become a homeopathic doctor, and proposed to settle in Mississippi to practice his profession. The story was not distrusted. The planter's family received him cordially, aided him with their influence, which was important in the section, and the consequence was that he fixed himself in the neighborhood to doctor people who, there as elsewhere, often mistake plausibility for skill, and acquired a lucrative practice, so his acquaintances in Louisville were astonished to hear. Beyond this nothing had been heard here, for several years, of Dr. Henry Wirz.

One Sunday, two or three weeks ago, a carriage drove up to the door of Dr. Caspari, and a message was sent in, that a person in the carriage desired to see the Doctor. On answering the summons Dr. C. found in the carriage, in charge of one of our gallant Captains, a rebel prisoner, wan, haggard and woe-begone in appearance, wrapped up in a tattered grey blanket, which only partially concealed a more tattered condition underneath. The man requested the Doctor to give him some decent clothing, stating that he had just come in from Nashville, and was a rebel prisoner, on his way to Washington. Dr. C., who is one of the staunchest Union men in Louisville, and the kindest-hearted man in the world, ordered the clothing to be furnished at once, but supposed the prisoner had mistaken his house, perhaps, for that of a rebel sympathizer. The prisoner then said, "You don't recollect me, Doctor?" The reply was in the negative. "Don't you remember Henry Wirz, that lived with you, and tended the bath's fountain, years ago?" I am Henry Wirz, lately the keeper of the Andersonville Prison, now bound to Washington to be tried for my life." The recognition was perfect, but the good Doctor stood aghast at the information. He had never heard a syllable of his former employe being promoted to the post he so long and so ignobly filled, and to meet him now, under these circumstances, astonished him beyond measure. The prisoner explained, further, that he was brought, after his capture, through Chattanooga; that there he was recognized by some soldiers, who laid violent hands on him, broke his arm, he asserted. It now in a sling, nearly tore off all his clothes, and but for the energetic efforts of his escort and some guards present they would have taken his life on the spot.

The wretched man received from the doctor's humanity a thorough refit; shoes, stockings, shirt, pants, vest, coat, even a hat, to replace the fragment he wore, and with many thanks he was whirled on his way, for a time a happier, if not a better man. When he comes before the court, people, associating his office with the atrocities perpetrated under his eye and rule, will look upon him as monster culprit, whose crimes should be visited with the swiftest and sharpest penalty known to the law. But he was only an instrument of the authorities that placed him there, and under whose orders he acted, whereas he be more severely dealt with than the perpetrator than they? A scapegoat is a very convenient thing.

But to the minds of ordinary people, the odium and the guilt, due for the treatment of our poor, suffering, starving heroes, in those Southern hells, should and will never attach to the vulgar agents through whom these barbarities were carried into effect, than to those who issued the orders, and who by issuing other orders, which they did not, might have put an end at once to the infernal cruelty.

THE BLACKS AND WHITES IN RICHMOND.—A Richmond letter says:—Many of the negroes are in comfortable circumstances and as they have ceased to regard the men in blue as their liberators, they sometimes allude sneeringly to the poverty of the "white trash," which of course, opens the way for latitudinous swearing, in which army men are proficient, and for sundry imitations of the traditionary "free fight" of the Old Dominion, in which Cuffee's wool becomes worsted. The blacks have held a public meeting, and have made a statement of their grievances to General Terry, which, if true, places the soldiers in a very bad light. They have also taken the first step toward the formation of a Loyal League, for mutual protection and the promotion of their social and political interests.

PITTSBURGH MACHINE-SHOPS.—There are twenty-four machine-shops in Pittsburgh engaged in and fitted for making machinery. Fourteen of these are establishments of magnitude, and eight of them at the present time especially adapted to the manufacture of the largest size marine engines. There are also ten establishments locally known as river blacksmith and forge shops, at which all the heavy iron-work of steamboats is wrought, from the largest shaft, chain cables, and anchors, to the smallest fastening required. Also three very heavy establishments manufacturing nuts and washers and similar line of articles.—*American Railway Times.*

The Paris correspondent of an English paper tells the following six-horse story:—A wealthy foreign *parvenu*, a few days back, paraded in the Champs Elysses in a carriage drawn by six horses. Greatly to his astonishment, he was waited on shortly after his return home by a high functionary of the police, who told him that in France no one was allowed to use six horses except the sovereign. He complained that he could not have as many animals in his carriage as he pleased; but he was informed that if he again presented himself with six horses the animals and the carriage would be seized and he himself would be arrested.

THE CURTIN MANUFACTURE.—The Boston *Traveller* says: It has been very fortunate for the manufacturers that help has been so scarce that only a portion of their machinery has been employed. Had they been able to procure all the help they desired, the raw material would have been kept up, and goods brought down in price, and the disastrous losses of February and March would have been repented in August and September. After the million of soldiers and sailors who have been discharged and paid, have been supplied with new shirts, and their wives with new dresses, we must expect a falling off in the demand for domestics and prints until prices are reduced to a considerably lower standard.

The Bombay correspondent of the London *Times* estimates the failures in that city at £25,000,000. Most revolting scenes occur at the meetings of the mushroom financial associations, which have been at once the fruit and cause of the evil. Shareholders accuse the directors, the latter retort on the shareholders; some of the directors are said to have acted without the acts of others, who would fain repudiate responsibility for their acts. Mutual accusations and threats of personal chastisement abound. In one case a Parsee manager of one of these bubble companies was rescued from his infuriated victims only by an English constable.

Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., of Chester county, late Revenue Commissioner, has entered into copartnership with his son, Charleton Lewis, and Hon. S. S. Cox, as Counsellors at law in the city of New York.

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Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

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OF

Steamboats, Wharfboats, Barges,

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the times hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named

STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES

And other property.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, until Monday, August 28th, 12 M.

For the sternwheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 110 tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Meigs, registered 75 tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Crook, formerly B. C. Levi, registered 131 tons.

And two (2) wharfboats, registered 151 and 115 tons.

All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.

One (1) wharfboat lying at PARKERSBURG, VA.

One (1) wharfboat lying at CARLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY.

And the Model Barges Horace and Capitola, lying at C

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Saturday, August 12, 1865.

CITY MATTERS.

Internal Revenue Tax in the 23d District.

The following list completes the returns of incomes in that part of Allegheny county lying in the 23d Congressional District:

Division No. 5—Composed of Indiana and East Deer Townships, Sharpsburg and Tarentum Boroughs—James McCall Assistant Assessor.

Alship Francis	72	Lewis Susanna	14.43?
Bailie Robt	20	Lewis L W	17.17?
Broomfoot Wm	188	Lemmon B	86?
Barkley John	215	Minerd Jacob	81
Bavard Wm	73	Medill Robt	491
Beatty Francis	17	Mellon Joseph	103
Beatty Jas	99	Maclay Matthew	376
Boyle Anthony	110	Mays Andrew	407
Beatty J H	71	Miller Joseph	109
Boyle Jno	213	Marsh Jas	202
Boyd David	87	Moyle Wm	534
Black David W	31	Miller Adam	209
Burns Wm	93	Metzbower J	1,350
Boyle Wm	200	Mays Geo	429
Bolinger Henry	100	Murray Evalina	224
Borland A J	57	Morrison Geo M	24
Christy Thos N	107	Marvin Anthony	885
Coffin Joseph	415	McClurg John	415
Crawford Matthew	415	McCall R S P	420
Carson Jonas	418	McCall E M	491
Clowes Peter	72	McPherson Sami	72
Christy John	188	McCall Jas B	217
Cables John	213	McLean Matthew jr	810
Cable A	213	McPherson Robt	344
Campbell Dr Wm	93	McCaughy Thos	199
Courtney W D	945	McRoberts Jas	3
Cook John	1,297	McCartney J S	622
Carson Wm	90	McAyeal Jas	157
Crawford Joseph	1,063	Nixon Jas	167
Donnell Wm	886	Nixon Ralph	42
Davis John B	3,11?	Ormond A F	72
Davis Jonathan	307	Overholt Wm	496
Debold Joseph	1 260	Peterson Lewis	2,714
Edmondson T M	25	Patton John	213
Eisele Jacob	480	Porter Jno M	1,500
Fisher Bernard	87	Prayer Peter	87
Fulton J H	2,024	Patterson Archibald	242
Fulton Wm G	454	Prayer John G	207
Grassley Ezra	55	Patterson Jas	167
Gibaud J F	493	Quimby Wm	419
Garbraith Thos	377	Robinson Wm	348
Gibson T H	886	Ross J C	321
Gilfillen Robt	224	Rennard Geo S	2,000
Gordon E	707	Ramaley J G	2,000
Green John	1,190	Reed John	899
Glenn Jno	6	Roth Jno C	698
Gill Jas	26	Rankin John G	243
Hemphill David	830	Rankin Sami'l	315
Hunsinger Wright W A	424	Riley Isaac	830
Hodel Philip	84	Riley Isaac	830
Hodel Jacob	28	Stevens I M	122
Harrison Sampson	170	Schramm Michael	143
Hartry Jas	110	Saint Jas	1,251
Henderson Jos	24	Smith Jno M	427
Henderson Wm	882	Schmidlipf Sami	983
Hite P Y	4,220	Smith Matthew	99
Henry Wilson	1,586	Schid Jacob	180
Hetzel Jacob	109	Scheid Jacob	390
Hazlet Jas	125	Shaw Geo	61
Hutchinson Peter	1,401	Smith John G	781
Henderson Jno	578	Scheid Nicholas	441
Hassinger Geo	246	scheid John	82
Ingram A	101	Stringer Caleb	52
Jacoby G F W	308	Schartz Peter	3
Jones Wm T	288	Thomas Geo T	221
Johnston Mary E	1,520	Thomas Philip	734
Koehler H	1,416	Terratt John	471
Kier John	416	Wise Jacob	118
Kenny Seraphim	250	Walters Adams	734
Klinefelter Thos	808	Wilson W F	49
Kid Jacob	625	Wilson W S	101
Kipp A B	4,975	Wertz Gottleib	59
Kiers Jas M	6,241	Wagner Peter	641
Kearns Frank	1,500	Winchel Henry	651
Lafever Wm A	357	Wiseman Joseph	357
Lafever Josiah	899	Wragg Geo	360
Leuman Thos	1,000	Yule Geo J	226
Lewis J C	33,468		

Sixth Division—Composed of Pine, Richland, Hampton, M'Candless, W st Deer, Fawn, and Harrison Townships—John Magill, Assistant Assessor.

Allen Dr S H	200	Harrison Thos	1,065
Austin Thos	551	Hahn Constantine	47
Allison John M	224	Hill Wm	300
Allison Sami B	215	Humphries Hugh	246
Allison James	100	Hodges Lizzie	473
Allison Geo	200	Howe Benj	150
Armstrong Geo	80	Huey Joseph	224
Armstrong John	179	Hill James	107
Aber Allen	251	Johnston Rev T	568
Allison Adam	250	Johnston Joseph	229
Anderson Oliver	152	Kelly Andrew	450
Adams Alex	714	Kamis John	1,100
Ashbaugh Andw	124	Kuntz Peter	192
Alter S C	121	Kuntz Joseph	44
Alter I B	530	King Christian	181
Bricker Wm	912	King Nicholas	49
Brown Geo	3,028	Loughrey Hugh	123
Bumgardner W	1,000	Lafferty John	1,000
Black Robert	181	Leslie Wm	103
Bougher Peter	37	Logan John	236
Bowser Wm	243	Morrow S W	300
Brackenridge H M	129	Miller Benj	525
Brackenridge P S	116	McClintock Aaron	450
Same, as guardian	125	Morrow Richard	423
Burmaster Joseph	391	McNaughton T W	1,014
Beale Washington	1,150	McCandless John	474
Crawford Robert	452	McElhiny Robt	151
Crawford J S	940	McCully Wm	833
Cook James	174	McNeil John	1,000
Cunningham R P	36	Morrow Eph	1,000
Cunningham Hugh	348	McCully Henry	205
Carlisle Joseph	148	McKibbon C K	45
Cunningham Robert	207	Magill John	903
Carnahan John	222	Motda Henry	74
Crawford Isaac	171	Miller John G	951
Catherwood R C	86	McGowan Joseph	269
Clendenning W R	60	McCutcheon Geo	111
Canning W S	40	Martin Joseph	650
Crawford John	265	Marshall J G	457
Campbell Robert	220	Millington Andrew	1,350
Coe John	171	McMartin John	121
Coffield Timothy	604	McAboy Rev R L	1,000
Dickey Wm	621	Parland Robert	630
Donahue Nancy	140	Moyer Philip S	120
Dawson Wm	173	Myers Peter E	153
Diamond Neal	90	McCutcheon Hugh	10
Dunlap Wm	400	Norris John	294
Dunlap Alex	929	Nesbit Wm	728
Dawn Wm	219	Norris Henry	144
Dean John	26	Negley John F	250
Dawson Ralph	167	Negley A W	98
Ewalt John	2,640	Owens John	78
English Andw	80	Patton David	188
Easler John	526	Patton Benj	68
Fisher Matthias	100	Pearman Phillip	179
Fleehner Geo	193	Plummer Frederick	214
Ferguson Robert	400	Porter Wm	600
Ferguson H W	313	Pierce Richard H	25
Fleming Robt	506	Pierce Alex	116
Fryer James	128	Randolph John	121
Fleming Samuel	257	Seifert Louisa	39
Fox Daniel	100	Shepherd A	1,000
Ferguson John	400	Sample Robert	152
Foy Patrick	190	Shaffer A G	107
Gibson Chas	221	Stevenson Thos	670
Grubbs Isaac	336	Stavely Wm	1,559
George John	80	Stilley Conrad	89
Glasgow Robt	230	Smith Wm	230
Griffith Joseph	224	Tatt George	317
Gilfeth Joseph	256	Trimble John	250
Gibson John M	85	Tomlee Clement	550
Gibson James A	86	True Mary	126
Harper Andw	400	Thompson Michael	400
Herron James A	534	Waddle John	400
Herr Benj	162	Williams Nathaniel	379
Hare James	47	Wattrille Jacob	248
Hart Anna	1,124	Williams D P	49
Hardy Robt	200	Wainwright Seth	200
Holmes John	36	Wible G A	970
Haslett James	134	Walters John	883
Hay Jacob	172	Williams Wm	1,000
Hutchman Sam'l	568	Waffington John	765
Huss Lorenz	372	Welsh John	499
Harrison John	1,436	Warksmith Wm	45

100 BARRELS
Rosendale Cement,
For sale by STURGEON BROTHERS,
au10 fw 303 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
MODES, RYRIE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE
DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS,
LAMPS, &c.
Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.
au4-ly

1865. CAPE MAY 1865.
BY
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD,
From Foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.
8:30 A. M.—MAIL AND EXPRESS. Due at 12 M.
2:30 P. M.—PASSENGER. Due at 6:45 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—EXPRESS. Due at 7:45 P. M.
Fare, $3 00. Servants, $2 00.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5 00. COUPON TICKETS, to be used by one person only, 10 for $25.
☞ Passengers and baggage taken to and from the Island and Station without additional charge.
FREIGHT DAILY
From Sandford's Wharf, below Spruce street.
RETURNING TRAINS leave Cape May at 5:30 A. M. Mail; 8 A. M., Express; 3 P. M., Accommodation; 8:30 A. M., Freight.
J. VAN RENSSALAER, Sup't.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1865.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual Express business. They receive, deliver and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any articles entrusted to their care. A special Messenger accompanies each through train.
jy31-tsep1

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express und Exchange Company,
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE,"
J. H. SHALLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 18 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. au22-lm

LONDON PORTER—JUST IMPORTED, now receiving and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BROWN,
jy8 136 Wood street.

200 CADDIES CAVENDISH QUARTER-POUNDS LUMP TOBACCO, manufactured from PURE VIRGINIA LEAF, will be sold very low. Inquire of
P. McFADDEN & BRO.,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets,
jy31 Opposite the Monongahela House.

ARNOLD'S GENUINE INKS, Fluid, Copying and Red. Laughlin & Bushfield's, Brother's and Holden's Writing Fluid. For sale by
W. S. HAVES,
au4 Corner Wood and Third sts.

FISH—
20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
25 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
je3-tf

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
do. 6 per cent, one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
se10

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

JNO. D. BAILEY, PRES'T. | JOHN SCOTT, JR., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 11, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's, 1881	106 87½	.....
United States 5-20's, old	105 75	106 25
United States 7-30's, 3d issue	99 12½	99 75
United States 10-40's	95 50	98 00
Gold	1 39	1 12
Allegheny County 6's	71 00	.....
Pittsburgh Fives	90 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	69 00	.....
Citizens' National	80 00	83 00
Citizens' National	80 00	.....
Fourth National Bank	100 00	.....
Iron City National	80 00	.....
Mechanics National	80 00	81 00
Merchants and Manufacs' National	51 00	.....
Acme Oil	.....	9 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	.....	5 00
Columbia Oil	.....	33 50
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	1 00
Central Basin	.....	90
Merchants	.....	40
McAboy	.....	60
Murray	.....	75
Oil Basin	.....	9 35
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	.....	1 30
Ohio Valley	.....	95
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	.....	1 20
Paxton	.....	2 50
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	98
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Pitchoy	.....	65
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	45
Union Fabric	.....	37
Northwestern Copper Mining Company	.....	3 75
Mingo Coal	.....	12 50
Hemlock	.....	4 00
Phœnix	.....	1 03
Macksburg	.....	3 25
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	40

REPORT OF SALES.

25 shares People's National Bank sold at 1 01
100 shares Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad 5 50

FRIDAY, August 11—P. M.

Continued heaviness characterized our own and the Philadelphia market in oil stocks. In the latter we note, in the special dispatch to the COMMERCIAL in another column, an advance in Maple Shade of ¼, and a corresponding decline in Cornplanter. Curtin has gone up ¼ per share, and Dalzell 1-16. Transactions, however, were quite limited. The *Inquirer* of yesterday says: "For petroleum stocks prices rule very irregularly, and many of them are selling far below their intrinsic value. This is not owing to any disappointment as to the yield of the lubricating fluid, but to the frauds and impositions practiced by the projectors of many of these organizations. Many, very many, of these companies represent unproductive lands, and these lands were bought for the mere purpose of issuing companies upon, without any particular reference to their development or productiveness. The chief object of those concerned in getting up new companies was to secure property in a promising locality, so as to induce subscriptions to the stocks. Everything substantial was, in most instances, sacrificed for appearances, and little or nothing was reserved for working expenses. The consequence was that after the subscription books were closed and the money paid in, nothing further of importance was done, such stocks, therefore, soon became worthless, and those who had subscribed to them found them as unproductive as the property they represented. The sham capitals of these new companies were absurdly in excess of the real value, and being built on an unsubstantial basis, there was nothing left for many of them but an early dissolution."

—No sales of oil stocks transpired in this market today. Holders of some have come down in their demands, Ohio Valley being offered at 92c—a concession of 5c—and Columbia at 335c. The shares of the People's National Bank sold at 104; Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R. stock sold for 5½ a share.

—We observe an increasing druiness in the New York oil stock market. Webster, one of the Pithole companies, has advanced within the last few days from $2 to $2 57. United States declined slightly to-day.

—Government securities are unchanged. Five-twenties, old, 106; Eighty-one's, 106¼; Ten-Forties, 97; U. S. Certificates of Gold continues to fall. From yesterday at noon till 10 o'clock this morning it fell ¼ per cent., ruling at that hour 141½. At noon to-day the price was 140¾.

—The speculation in coin, it is said, is to some extent based upon the fact that the Treasury receipts for customs largely exceed the requirements for coin interest upon the public debt. The aggregate annual interest in coin amounts to $60,500,000. At the same time, the customs receipts do not appear likely to be less than $90,000,000 per annum. So that we have $25,500,000 per annum of gold passing into the Treasury, beyond its whole disbursements. If this surplus is allowed to accumulate in the Treasury, we have going forward a steady depletion of the supply of gold at the rate of half a million per week. But the act of Congress providing for a sinking fund, requires that the surplus of duties remaining after the appointment of the coin interest and sinking fund shall be devoted "to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct." Under this requirement the Treasury is bound to purchase or redeem, within the current fiscal year, United States securities to the extent of one per cent. of the entire outstanding debt, amounting to, say $58,000,000, from his gold resources. If the Secretary complies with the requirements of the Act, that amount of coin will be thrown upon the market, so far relieving the constantly increasing scarcity, and keeping down the premium.

—Our attention has been called to several typographical errors in the Bankers & Brokers' Board list in our paper of yesterday, which we correct thus:

Connellsville R.R. stock, non-div., $60 bid, should be			
do do interest...	9¾	do	9¾
Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR.....	95	do	95
Banner Oil Co.....	6	do	6¼

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, for the month of July last, compared with the same period of last year:

	1865.	1864.	Increase.	Decrse.
Freights,	$ 300,924 20	$ 416,899 67	$	$ 115,999 47
Passengers	282,876 55	166,015 58	116,230 97	.....
Exp. Mail'g	11,328 65	5,240 00	6,128 65	.....
Mails,	7,825 00	7,825 00	.....	.....
Rent of H.	7,083 33	7,083 33	.....	.....
Miscella's	2,189 96	1,196 96	793 00	.....
Total ...	$ 612,127 69	$ 605,640 54	$ 122,359 62	$ 116,672 47
Earnings				
Jan to Jy.	$4,828,015 97	$3,512,369 11	$1,315,646 86	.....

Included in the above items of freight and passenger earnings is $62,300 for Government transportation.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, August 12, 1865.

BUSINESS—There was a fair local demand for most of the leading articles. As a general thing, prices have undergone no change. Dealers have taken hold sparingly. The weather remains very pleasant. The Monongahela and Ohio rivers are in fair navigable order. The tonnage in port was large; boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a paying trip. The receipts of produce is on the increase, but not in sufficient quantities to have any effect on the market. A number of steamers are due from the lower ports; among them the Armenia, Armadillo, and others. The Forest City will be found at the foot of Wood street; she will return to Parkersburg at noon, so make ready. The packet J. S. Hall will enter the Cincinnati trade, and leave on her first trip this day. The Nora was also advertised; she will leave to-day for Cincinnati, without fail. The Ontario left for St. Louis with a big trip and full of passengers. She will be followed by the Kenton, which is receiving for that port. The Muskingum river packet Emma Graham left Zanesville for this city on Friday; she will return to that port on Friday. The Brownsville packets do a large business. Among their freight yesterday was a number of barrels of whiskey, which in this section of the country is beginning to attract some attention. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SEEDS—The market has ruled dull for a long period. Clover and Timothy seems to be forgotten; nobody wants it anywhere. Small parcels of Flax were disposed of for the Eastern markets at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bush.

GRAIN—The market was irregular and prices were uncertain. There was no fixed rate. The transactions in wheat were large for this market. A number of round lots were disposed of principally for future delivery. The rates for Red were $1 80@2 05, as per quality. Occasionally a parcel was disposed of at a trifle higher figure. Sales of 150 bushels sold at $1 65. White sold at the usual advance. Oats firm and wanted. The receipts have fallen off, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales of 300 bushels from store at 59@60c. Sales were made for future delivery at 60c. Corn was among the articles that commanded attention. Sales of 700 bushels ear at 85c at depot. Sales of two car loads to arrive, 90c, withheld. Barley was dull and so was Rye. Nobody wants to purchase.

EGGS—The receipts were in excess of the demand, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 4 barrels at 16@17c. Sales of 150 dozen at 16c.

FISH—The market was very active. Sales of 5 tons Shipstuffs, to arrive, at $15 per ton, at depot. Other descriptions were unchanged.

BUTTER—Was dull and prices nominal. Sales of packed at 14@17c; fresh roll, 20@22c. The stocks are increasing.

POTATOES—The market was steady with a fair local demand. The supply on the market being limited prices tend upwards. The principal inquiry was for the better grades, while Inferior are entirely neglected. Among the sales were: Extra Family—175 barrels spring at private sale; $8 50; winter do, $9 75; sales of 750 do choice, $10; 190 barrels do, $10; sales of 100 barrels at depot at $9 50. Country lots sold lower.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—The following are "Sawyer's" prices:

German and Palm Soaps	13 cents	₱ lb.	
Friendly Woman	11	₱ lb.	
Chemical Olive	8	₱ lb.	
Rosin	6	"	
Variegated Toilet	15	"	
Castile	18	"	
Barbers	$3 00	₱ dozen cakes.	
Honey	25 cents	₱ lb.	
Transparent	87	"	
Mould and Dip'd Candles	16 cents	₱ lb.	
Crystalline	26	"	
Star	28	"	

PEACHES—The receipts were liberal by rail, with a fair demand. Sales of 2,000 lbs at prices ranging from $2@2 50 ₱ bx.

HAY—The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales 20 loads at the scales, new, at $14@18; old, $20. The market closed dull with 6 loads left over.

ASHES—The market was steady, but prices were unchanged. Sales 4 tons pearls at 8½.

LEAD—There was a fair inquiry. We note sales of 100 kgs Galena at 9½c.

WHISKY—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales 75 Monongahela Rye at $2 09, 12 bbls city rectified at $2 15, and 200 bbls Chicago Highwines at $2 25.

CHEESE—We continue to notice a firm market with a fair local demand. Among the sales were 32 bxs W. R. at 16@16c; 25 bxs Hamburg, 17@18c; 29 bxs Goshen, 19@20c.

APPLES—Were wanted at good prices. Sales were made at $1 @2 ₱ bbl.

BACON—We continue to notice a firm market with a moderate demand. Small sales were the order of the day. The supply in the market is not large, which tends to hold up the figures. Shoulders—Sales 400 lbs at 17½@17¾c; Plain Hams, 2,200 lbs at 24c; Sides, 2,000 lbs ribbed at 18½@18¾c. Sugar Cured Hams were held at 20@20½c.

GROCERIES—There was a good local trade, but nothing new. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Saturday August 12, 1865.

BUSINESS—The market was not so active yesterday. The heavy transactions made during the week will require some attention, hence dealers were not so anxious to operate. The receipts by the river were very light, being less than five hundred barrels. The Monongahela route added another hundred barrels to the supply. By the way, the Greene county oil region is taking a fresh start in oil matters. The week's receipts from that region exceeds six hundred barrels and more on the way. In our market, dullness was the order of the day. To effect sales a concession had to be made. As most of the refiners have a good supply of the raw material on hand, they are not disposed to purchase at the present figures. Sales were made at a low figure, the lowest we have noted for a long time. Yesterday's range of prices were, for crude, 18@19½c, according to gravity, without packages. The former quotation was for gravities ranging from 40 to 44°. Purchasers were paying more attention to gravities than formerly. Refined oils were inquired for. The sales were not large. Those made for Philadelphia delivery were at 32c; on the spot, 31c. The sales reported in our paper on Friday needs an explanation. The sale read 100 bbls at $5 00. The words "without packages" were omitted, which makes a material change. To-day we report a sale of 100 bbls Brilliant, a favorite brand, at $7 00 per bbl. A parcel was offered to a Western city at $5 50 per bbl, brand not stated.

CRUDE OIL—The market favored buyers, prices being a shade lower. The stock on the market is not large; among the sales were 300 bbls, 19½c, packages returned; 1000 bbls at 18c, gravity ranging from 40@44½, bbls exchanged; 1000 bbls do, on the same conditions; 150 bbls, Greene county amber oil, 21c, without packages. Sales of crude oil for future delivery, viz: 100 bbls crude, Philadelphia delivery in October, 33c; 1000 bbls do, for November delivery, 33c. This will probable regulate the figures for some time to come.

REFINED OIL—Was in moderate demand. Sales of 500 bbls Brilliant free on board, 44c for bonded; sales of 500 bbls bonded nonpareil, September delivery in Philadelphia b. o., 53½c; 500 bbls bonded Eureka, October delivery in Philadelphia, 54c b. o.

TAR—Sales of 100 barrels Brilliant at $7 00, free on board.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	186	A. L. Linton	296
Total			482

Oil Receipts per Monongahela River.

W. B. Hays 1 01

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Lochart & Frew, 167 bbls refined, Phila.
J. Gracie & Co., 180 bbls refined, Phila.
Waring & King, 107 bbls refined, Phila.
North American Oil Co., 169 bbls refined, Phila.
W. Blackstone & Bro., 167 bbls refined, Phila.
J. Meyers & Co., 113 bbls refined, Phila.
Luetsco Oil Co., 220 bbls refined, Phila.
Allenbilt Oil Co., 110 bbls refined, Boston.
W. H. Byram, 196 bbls crude, Pittsburgh.
Forsyth & Bro., 112 bbls tar, Phila.
" " 50 bbls refined, Pittsburgh.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, August 12, 1865.

The Pig Iron market was excited. The advance we previously noted, has been sustained, and a further one demanded. Holders have things their own way. The supply in the market is not large. A number of lots are still held back for higher figures. The Eastern market was firm with large sales. Most of our large metal brokers who have been enjoying themselves hugely, have returned from the watering places and were pleased to find how matters had progressed in their absence. The net advance in the raw material will realize them a handsome sum. For example: Stewardson Furnace, sold at $96@97, to-day the same brand of metal sold at $80. Other brands will show an equal or even larger advance. The Iron men held a meeting on Thursday. The most important part of their deliberations was an advance of $2 per keg on Nails of all sizes, to take effect at once. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. We give the sales in the order they were made. The reader can trace the steady advance in the raw material.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

200 tons Stewardson Furnace	$97	cash.
19 do do	96	cash.
20 do do	40	cash.
112 do Red Short Anthracite	38	cash.
200 do Hopewell Juniata, Warm Blast	50	30 days.
200 do Neutral Anthracite	41	cash.
200 do Josephine No. 1	45	cash.
30 do do	48	cash.
10 do do	50	cash.
10 do do	45	cash.
20 do do	45	cash.
200 do do	42	cash.
50 do Cornwall No. 2	42	cash.
200 do do	38	cash.
200 do do	40	cash.

SALES OF HANGING ROCK METAL PER TON.

137 tons Etna Cold Blast	85	4 M.
9 do Pine Grove H. B	85	4 M.
12 do Clinton H. B	85	4 m.
20 do Penn'sylvania H B	85	4 M.
18 do Bloom H B	85	4 M.
8 do Vinton H. B	88	4 M.

SALES OF JUNIATA BLOOMS PER TON.

85 tons, in lots, at ..... $115@120

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1865.—The following is a precise list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel, square, flat, octagon, and ordinary sizes, viz.:

¼ to ⅜	17c	⅞ to 1 inch	19c
⅜ to ½	17½c	1 to 1½ inch	20c
½ to ⅝	18c	1½ to 2 inch	21c
⅝ to ¾	18½c	2 inch	22c
¾ to ⅞	19c		

Above 4 inch, 25c ₱ lb.

Pittsburgh Tin Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1865.—The market was materially improved with a larger demand; prices have varied. The following are the quotations up to last evening:

I-C—10x14	$14 75	I-X—10x14	17 25
I-C—12x12	14 00	I-X—12x12	16 50
I-C—14x20	16 00	I-X—14x20	19 00
I-C—Roofing	15 00	I-X—Roofing	19 00

BLOOM SHEETS PER LB.

Block tin	40@45c	Bar	4?c
Zinc Sheets		Ice	Spelter Slabs 11c

PITTSBURG IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, August 12, 1865.

The market since our last has exhibited more firmness with a larger demand for export. An adjourned meeting of Iron manufacturers was held on Thursday; it was decided not to advance, the rates on iron for the present. Nails were advanced 25 cents per keg on all sizes. Their terms will remain unchanged.

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

Aug. 12.—The market during the week was steady, but not very active. Sales were confined to limited transactions at the following figures:

10s Lump	$	70@	75 ₱ lb.
Black Leaf			75 ₱ lb.
Virginia Twist		40@	65 ₱ lb.
Navy		70@	80 ₱ lb.
Bright	1 00@1 25		₱ lb.
Cut and Dry	50@	80	₱ lb.

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 12.—The following are the card prices of crackers corrected on Monday, viz:

Wine, ₱ lb	9	cts	Soda	11	cts
Butter	11		Sugar	13	
Boston	11				

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12.—The market remains inactive. Prices were unchanged. The following are the rates up to last evening, viz.:

Braziers' Bolts, Bars and Sheathing, ₱ lb	45c
Copper Bottoms	50c
Ingots	46@53 c

New York Iron Market.

August 10—Since our last the market for Pig has been quiet, the high range of prices now obtained inducing caution on the part of buyers, but both American and Scotch are very firm, the stock of the latter being light and little exchanged. Sales are 200 tons Gartsherrie, ex steamer at $44; small lots Glengarnock and Gartsherrie, $47; 200 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, $42 50; 1,000 do No. 1 Ayrman, for present and future delivery, say September and October, mostly at $39@40 at Elizabethport; 1,000 do No. 2 Foundry, mostly at $38@39 now held higher; and 100 do Mount Savage Forge is held at $35. We notice, besides, 1,000 tons English Rails at $55, gold, and 200 do No 1 Wrought Scrap, $46@47, now held higher. Prices of all descriptions manufactured continue very firm, with an upward tendency in store prices. We heard of no further sales of invoices.

Import from January 1st to July 31st, 1865—

	Bar. tons.	Pig. tons.	Sheet. bdls.
From Foreign Ports	4,209	9,470	66,851
Coastwise	1,242	268	22,070
Total	4,911	9,738	88,902
Same time, 1864	24,907	39,849	506,044

Nails—Cut are scarce and very firm at 5½@6c; no larger lots could be bought at the lower rate. Clinch 6½@6¾c; Forged Horse, 30 for 8d; Copper, 50; Yellow Metal, 35, and Zinc, 20, cash.

New York Petroleum Market.

August 10.—The market continues remarkably steady for both Crude and Refined, which have scarcely varied for weeks—the business since our last has been very light. The sales are but 2,200 bbls. Crude on the spot, at 32½@33c, including small lots low gravity, (45 and under) to refiners, at 33@33½; 700 do 44@45 gravity, delivered, to-day; 500 do 42 gravity, arrives, 33½; 500 do 15th of August to 15th of September, 33 S. O.; 1,750 do all September, 33@33½; 1,000 do Oct. do do 30 to 31 bbls. 750 for to-day's delivery at 31¾, in bulk; 1,150 bbls Bonded 45½ for Dark Straw, 48@51½ for Light Straw, 52@53 for Light Straw to White, and 54 for standard White; 8,000 gallons in tin, 48½; 1,000 do over 5 ft., 50; double prime White, deliverable last part of December, 56 B. O.; 1,000 do for August and September, on private terms; and 600 free, 70. The sales of Naphtha are 50 bbls, 61 gravity at 56c; and 100 do 68@68½ gravity, 28 in bond. A hundred bbls Residuum sold at $8 50.

Received at New York since last January.

1865	bbls 285,689	1864 bbls 435,570
Exported same time	185